The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 119 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY'S
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 „
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May.	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
26th „	Macedonia ..	10506	....	....
4th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
11th „	*India ..	8000	....	....
18th „	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
25th „	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
9th „	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
23rd „	Persia ..	8000	....	....
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
6th Aug.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
13th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
20th „	India ..	8000	....	....
27th „	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4065	9th May	22nd May
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	6189	20th „	30th „
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th „	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th „
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th „	26th „
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th „	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
	Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 6 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6084	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July..	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8890	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov ‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7670	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	801
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 121.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. TC. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *6 a.m. Direct ICutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 „ 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 „ 25th „
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 „ 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Belfard Pier.
Bombay.

20th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson ..	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) ... Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes) Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL
"STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK
THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories, Uri Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., LD.
Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!
BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.
25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")
TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.
2535

WANTED.

ENGLISH Nurse requires situation at once. Good experience with young children.—Apply N. REDDISH, 68, Hotel Cecil, Simla. 2061

WANTED—Polo pony up to 14 stone, must be fast and easy to play, preferred sound and young.—Address W. H. MEYRICK, Monine Motipore, B. & N. W. Ry. 2062

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.
Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.
Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.
Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.
MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED—An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, to teach general subjects.
Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.
Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem and furnished quarters.
Also a Temporary Master will be required from June 24th to September 14th.
Good Latin and English desirable.
Salary according to qualifications.
Apply giving full personal and educational particulars and sending copies only of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL.
LA MARTINIERE,
2067 Calcutta.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2586

REQUIRED a SALEMAN for perfumery business. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED PUPILS for tuition on the Violin by an accomplished and highly trained young man. Apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept.,"Bombay Chronicle." 2627

REQUIRED a European Bandmaster for the 79th Carnatic Infantry just arrived at Rangoon. Applications with copies of testimonials and terms to Band President, 79th C. I., Rangoon. 2074

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Parsi preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications.
Apply:—P. I WORKS, 129/2, Mechova-Bazar Street. Calcutta. 2056

WANTED FOR the VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI, SIND, a qualified INDIAN TAXIDERMIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Victoria Museum Committee, Karachi. 2071

WANTED a lady doctor for the female Hospital at Fazilka, Ferozepore District. Salary Rs. 80 p.m., with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
W. W. JEUDWINE.
Major. I. M. S.,
2073 Civil Surgeon.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2604

WANTED A TRAVELLING Agent, Experienced in paper trade, to canvass for orders. Must be a respectable man of good address and antecedents. Handsome salary, with emoluments, to a qualified man. Apply, up to June 6th, with copies of testimonials stating age, and previous experience, to the SECRETARY, Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2072

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI.—WANTED a PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2070

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2672

WANTED for the Government Printing Press of the British East Africa Protectorate one Guillotine hand, used to working a self clamp machine driven by motor, and experienced in all classes of paper cutting. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 120 per mensem. Period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates in writing only to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorate in Africa.
2647 Nical Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

BENARES WATER WORKS—WANTED A HEAD ENGINE DRIVER holding a 1st Class Engineer's Certificate under the N. W. P. and Oudh (United Provinces) Boilers and Prime Movers Act or a B. O. T. Certificate for the Bhelupura Distribution Pumping Station. Salary Rs. 135 rising to Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters.
Applications should be in applicant's own writing, stating age, experience, etc. together with copies of testimonials which should be submitted to undersigned by the 26th May 1914.
A WASDELL,
2068 Superintendent, Water Works.

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.
RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI
BAHADUR,
M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited,
Serampore, E. I. Ry.
(Distt Hooghly).
2065

WANTED.

GENTLEMAN proceeding ENGLAND requires PRIVATE SECRETARY. Expenses and Handsome Salary paid. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing stamps to Box No. 2653 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2680

WANTED.—Energetic young MAN for outdoor work, able to ride bicycle; will be employed on daily inspection of Survey marks over the whole Island of Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay City Survey, 19, Bank Street. 2070

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A complete quite new ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT of first class maker, weighing 4 Cwt., including Cage, Mortor, Controller Etc., Etc., Reason for sale is death of owner, apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

FOR SALE.—Gentleman leaving for England offers for sale his Motor Car "CLAIMANT BAYARD" at reasonable price. 10-12 H.P., Open Body. Torpedo shape. Apply to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.
PAIRIES, Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 3-0 per dozen.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

TIGER AND PANTHER SKINS.—A fresh stock just to hand; prices from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 300/-.
Also a very tame Panther Cub six Months' old, used to chain.
MURRAY BROS.,
Taxidermists,
2628 Sion, Bombay.

FOR SALE several GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Can be inspected at the Undersigned's office between 11-30 a. m., and 2-30 p. m., Saturdays excepted.
J. SANDERS SLATER.
Administrator General, Bombay.
Administrator General's Offiec,
High Court, 18th May 1914.
2642

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.—TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow near the Mackenzie Saw Mills at Sewri:—Household furniture consisting of Chesterfield sofas, Jost's fan, Halle's piano, &c.
The property of W. Mitchell, Esq., of the said Saw Mill.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
2649 Auctioneers.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred Home. B. W. M. ZEPHYR, I. P. A. C., aged 7 years. Exceptionally fast and handy. Winner of regimental race and several Gymkhana races last year. Likely to win bigger races. Believed absolutely sound, Rs. 2,500.
2. B. W. M. TARCOOLA, I. P. A. C., aged. Fast and handy and very easy to play, Rs. 750.
3. 32 H.P. Hudson, four-seater. Complete with everything. Perfect running order. Powerful and excellent hill climber, economical to run. 1½ years old, Rs. 5,000.
4. 40 lbs. tent. Hardly ever used. Complete with bathroom, Rs. 30.
5. 500 Express Rifle in case, Rs. 150.
Apply to F. H. BEAUFORT, 43rd Light Infantry Ahmednagar. 2066

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Santa Cruz, HASTABAD, Second Lane, Bungalow open to West. Wide compound. Apply A. H. GHIAWALLA, Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.
No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Cuncil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
2592 Poona.

NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., CTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited upto 27th May, 1914, till 1 p.m., for the purchase of HOOPS and TARES of cotton bales of the Simplex Mills from 1st June to December 1914.
For further particulars, apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May, 1914. 2648

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "HABSBURG" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 4.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
Applications for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the morning of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
2650 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

I, M. A. W. MISHARI of Bombay, on behalf of THE ARAB STEAMERS, LTD., hereby give notice that in consequence of the Arab Steamers, Ltd., being owners of the S. S. "PALAWAN," I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "PALAWAN" of Bombay, official number 1,02,400 of gross tonnage 4682.59 tons, registered tonnage 2923.16 tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers, Ltd., for permission to change her name to "JEDDAH" and to have registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by us.
Any objections to the proposed change of the name must be sent to the REGISTRAR of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Bombay, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. 2632

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE DHOND-BARAMATI LIGHT RAILWAY.

FROM the 20th May, 1914, the Dhond Baramati Light Railway will be opened, for Coaching traffic, and till further notice one passenger train will run each way daily between Dhond and Baramati to the following timings:—

Down Passenger. Stations.		H. M.	Up Passenger. Stations.		H. M.
Dhond	Dep.	8-0	Baramatti	Dep.	13-45
Shirsuphal	Arr.	8-59	Shirsuphal	Arr.	14-42
	Dep.	9-15		Dep.	15-4
Baramati	Arr.	10-15	Dhond	Arr.	16-0

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep,	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 500 TONS OR 6,353 BAGS ABOUT MORRIS CRYSTAL SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Ebrahim Esmail, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st May, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown of Messrs. Ralli Bros., at Wari Bunder, the following:—
Ex. S. S. "Gimerick."
RALLI, Bombay, about 500 tons or 6,353 bags Morris Crystal Sufar in small lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid promptly and the goods to be cleared off within 7 days from the sale-day.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MAHAMEDI MAHEL.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SATSUMAWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, JAPANESEWARE ENGLISH LEATHER HAND AND GLADSTONE BAGS, CABIN TRUNKS, PICTURES IN FRAME, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, A LARGE LOT OF TOYS, ALSO A LOT OF REMNANTS SUITABLE FOR SUITINGS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at 'Mahamedi Mahal,' Kalbadevi, opposite Dhobi Talao, the property of a dealer closing his business, the following:—
A lot of real Satsuma jars, flower vases, bowls, encense burners, &c. Japanese flower vases, large jars, tea-sets, Chinese figures, large pedestals with flower pots, table ornaments; English leather hand and gladstone bags; English cabin trunks; a lot of pictures in frame; a lot of glass and crockeryware; a large lot of toys and also a lot of remnants of cashmere, flannel, coating, serges, &c., suitable for suitings, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.
N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DYE AND COLOUR.
Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 540 of 1911, (Thakersey Luxmidas versus Khimji Goculdas) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
17 cases of Dye and colour.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, 6th proximo, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell be Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household English furniture, by John Robert and others rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs large miror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, water colours, engravings, and oil painting, drawing rooms sofas and chairs, also handsome pieces of English furniture cabinets, corner whatnots, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, cane chairs, rocking chairs, teapoys, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of A. T. Stuart, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23 instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colour piecegoods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO
GRAND STAR FILMS
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALAGE
(1) ROMANCE OF OLD BRITTANY
(Fully Coloured)
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(2) A TERRIBLE WAGER!

Both the pictures are supremely magnificent and possess the most powerful plot.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.) Prices Half.
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BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.
"A Ripping Show—A Top-Hole Bill"!

FERRY CORWEY	THE
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Greatest	THE STAVORDALES
HARP	THE STAVORDALES
AND BANJO	THE STAVORDALES
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MISS JESSIE WILTON
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Wherein the famous Detective meets with strange adventures among Bank Robbers.
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Extra Lady ..... Rs. 1
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W. H. COOK,
2645 Hon. Secretary.

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Read what the Press says about it:—

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betak themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

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Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

No information has been received this morning from Burma but weather over the rest of the country is now much more settled. The storm from the bay has filled up and the disturbance affecting Northern India has disappeared.

Forecast:—No important rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th May, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations.

The Konkan—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks—Light local rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

No precipitation of importance appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Jan. to Date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	48	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	88.3	77.8	48	..	11.55	0.60
Jask	89.1	78.3	77	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	94.2	86.0	72	..	2.41	—1.29
Do. (18th)	94.6	85.6	74	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	74.7	37	..	1.88	0.07
Rawalpind	90.4	59.2	42	..	16.48	5.61
Lahore	98.9	71.5	34	..	5.62	1.45
Sirsa	103.5	74.0	22	..	3.01	0.72
Ambala	97.7	70.5	34	..	5.62	—0.62
Delhi	101.8	78.4	26	..	2.62	—0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.0	78.7	31	..	1.49	—0.57
Mainpuri	106.0	74.4	28	..	3.37	0.72
Jhansi	110.1	81.7	14	..	1.82	—0.23
Cawnpore	104.2	76.5	29	..	2.67	0.40
Allahabad	108.2	78.5	17	0.01	3.55	1.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	108.3	73.8	48	..	2.45	1.07
Karachi	87.0	77.5	85	..	2.11	0.49
Ajmer	101.9	75.8	25	..	2.73	1.02
Jalpore	105.2	74.1	15	..	1.08	—0.76
Kotah	108.4	85.2	10	..	1.62	0.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.9	76.0	58	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	87.9	79.9	77	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	84.8	77.1	87	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	104.4	76.8	69	..	0.17	—0.41
Bhavnagar	110.2	79.0	77	..	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.9	81.0	72	..	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	110.0	80.1	62	..	0.95	0.49
Deesa	110.4	78.4	54	..	0.19	—0.42
Neemuch	106.3	78.0	6	..	0.68	—0.31
Indore	106.1	80.3	40	..	1.65	0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.5	80.5	37	..	8.02	4.98
Saugor	105.4	81.0	12	..	2.83	—0.10
Hoshangabad	110.3	85.8	19	..	2.52	0.52
Khandwa	109.4	84.9	35	..	1.26	—0.09
Akola	111.0	84.9	31	..	2.10	—0.11
Amraoti	110.8	83.7	22	..	3.02	0.59
Nagpur	112.1	88.8	15	..	5.53	2.24
Chanda	110.1	82.0	20	..	6.50	2.77
Raipur	109.7	85.1	24	..	5.55	2.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	81.7	74	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	90.1	80.7	72	..	0.06	—0.79
Mormugao	91.2	81.7	72	..	0.38	—1.82
Karwar	90.8	81.2	73	..	0.20	—2.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.2	77.1	38	..	1.40	0.12
Ahmednagar	104.2	74.9	27	..	0.69	—1.13
Poona	100.4	72.9	57	..	0.21	—1.83
Sholapur	107.8	78.3	37	..	0.28	—2.27
Bijapur	105.4	74.2	55	..	0.44	—2.04
Belgaum	98.3	68.2	72	..	2.89	—1.09
Aurangabad	105.5	80.8	36	..	2.68	0.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.9	83.9	21	..	0.91	—2.07
Hyderabad	106.8	4.0	18	..	2.02	—1.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.1	78.1	71	..	2.60	—4.08
Calicut	90.8	79.6	83	0.01	3.31	—6.11
Cochin	88.8	79.5	83	..	13.27	—7.56
Colombo	87.4	77.5	78	..	43.33	—1.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.8	83.1	70	..	2.75	—5.32
Bellary	107.2	80.1	47	..	1.40	—2.88
Cuddapah	109.3	73.5	59	0.11	5.59	—0.56
Madras	100.1	83.1	78	..	30.79	9.22
Mangalore	94.6	69.6	82	0.16	6.69	—1.11
Coimbatore	96.5	77.0	67	..	5.51	—3.37
Trichinopoly	103.2	81.1	58	..	12.47	—0.40
Negapatam	99.6	80.9	73	..	54.91	23.69

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th May 1914 was 30.106 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	...Inches.	29.861
Temperature of Air	...degrees	86.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	78.9
Dew Point	.. ..	76.2
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	92.0
Minimum do do	.. ..	81.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to		midnight WNW.W
Movement of Wind do		miles 139
Fall of Rain	.. inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.00
Do. do. year	.. ..	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th		0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
Day of week	Day of Month		h m	ft. in	Day of Month	h m	ft. in
	May				May		
Tu	19	m	7 52	23 11	19	m 1 33	19 0
W	20	m	7 41 a 8 51	25 0 24 8	20	m 1 27 a 2 14	20 8 18 6
Th	21	m	8 22 a 9 32	25 1 25 5	21	m 2 19 a 2 49	20 7 17 11
F	22	m	9 0 a 10 10	25 8 0 2	22	m 3 3 a 3 21	20 4 17 3
S	23	m	9 37 a 10 46	25 5 26 11	23	m 3 46 a 3 53	29 1 19 8
Sun	24	m	10 14 a 11 21	25 8 27 6	24	m 4 28 a 4 25	19 1 16 2
M	25	m	10 51 a 11 55	25 9 28 0	25	m 5 9 a 4 57	19 8 15 10
			11 28 a	25 10		5 49 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 19 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h.	3m	Sunset 7h. 7 m.
,, 20 (Wednesd	,, 6h.	3m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 21 (Thursday,)	,, 6h.	3m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 22 (Friday))	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 8 m
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 8 m
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 9 m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 9 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th. 4h 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m. Full Moon, 10th, 9h. 0-8m. a. m , Last Quarter. 17th 3h a. m. 2-41

HOVE GIRL AND MOTORIST.

CONVICTION QUASHED BECAUSE OF CLERK'S ANSWERS TO JURY.

A curious incident at the Lewes Assizes resulted in the quashing by the Court of Criminal Appeal on April 27th of the conviction of Ernest Francis Willmont, motor engineer, of Portland-road, Hove, for alleged criminal assaults on a girl under 16. Appellant was tried twice, the jury disagreeing on the first occasion. On this conviction on the second trial he was sentenced to 15 months' hard labour.

At the second trial, says the "Daily News," after the jury had been out considering their verdict for some time, the Clerk of Assize went out to them to ascertain whether they were likely to come to an agreement. A discussion took place between him and the jury which, in the opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeal, was irregular, and amounted to a wrongful interference with the jury. Their lordships, consequently, without hearing arguments on the merits of the appeal, quashed the conviction.

The Lord Chief Justice remarked that they could not say that what took place might not have influenced the jurymen who were standing out against the conviction. It was sought to put before them the evidence of three jurymen, but they thought such evidence was not admissible.

The Clerk of Assize had very frankly told them what took place. When he arrived in the jurors' room questions were put to him by the jury which, unfortunately, and with the best possible intentions, he answered.

In answer to his lordship, Mr. Elliott, K. C., who supported the conviction, said he had no instructions at present as to the second indictment on the file. Those responsible desired to consider their position.

VOTES FOR CHILDREN.

A suggestion is made "to incorporate in the scheme of electoral reform now under discussion (in France) the principle that every living French citizen should be represented, including women and children. While waiting for female suffrage every head of a family should have as many votes as he represents persons—one if he is a bachelor; two if married, without children; three, four, five, etc., if he has one, two, three children, who do not themselves vote. This seems logical, and would give men who do not shirk their duty as citizens a plural vote, which would have to be reckoned with. Fathers of families would no longer be crushed as they now are under military burdens proportionate to the number of their children, and under taxes on food and houses, which increase with the number of little mouths there are to fill. At every turn of legislation—fiscal, successional, military—the influence of big families would come into play because they would be effectually represented and defended, and because they would count at the poll, and therefore could not be neglected by politicians out to catch votes"—The British Medical Journal.

MOTORS FOR MUNCIPAL WORK.

Comparisons are constantly being made at Home between the ultimate costs of animal and mechanical traction for Municipal work, and seem invariably to prove in favour of mechnical traction, says the "Indian Engineering." A writer in the "Sanitary Record" gives us the latest and appears to take all charges fairly into consideration including depreciation, interest and repairs and maintenance. If 1,000 tons of material had to be deposited an average distance of 3 miles from the depot the costs are worked out as follows:—By horses, 1,000 tons at 1s. 3d. per ton, £62-10-0; by a 5-ton steam wagon, 1,000 tons at 1s. per ton, £50-0-0; by a 5-ton steam wagon with trailer, 1,000 tons at 8¼d. per ton, £34-7-6; by a 5-ton petrol wagon, 1,000 tons at 1s. 1½d. per ton, £56-5-0. Horse traction is thus shown to be the most wasteful. The reason why a petrol motor wagon does not show up to the best advantage is because it is not so suitable as steam for making several short journeys during the day. The maintenance of horses in India costs of course much less than it does in England, hence comparative costs might work out somewhat differently.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 19th.

S.S. Wachtfels	Hupres	Hamburg	April 15
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban	,, 30
S.S. Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta	May 6.
S.S. Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe	March 29

DEPARTURES.

May 19th.

S.S. Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe etc.
S.S. Umzumbi	Robertson	Hull etc,
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Rangoon etc
S.S. Glendhu	Reid	Karachi
S.S. Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Beme	Younger	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Malay Maru	for Kobe etc.
,,	Clan Chattan	for Dunkirk etc.
,,	Pentakota	for Durban etc
,,	Schildturm	for Hamburg etc

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 15th., and the Kaweichi Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 15th. instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 18th inst.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound, passed Suez at 6 p.m., on the 17th inst.

S. S. Queen Elizabeth:—The Clan Line steamer Queen Elizabeth left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th inst.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles during the afternoon of the 15th inst.

S. S. Malva:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Malva arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

S. S. Clan Macfadeyen:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfedyen arrived at London on the morning of the 17th inst.

S. S. Molda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Malda left Suez on the morning of the 17th inst.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Manora left Port Said on the Morning of the 17th inst.

S. S. Wachtfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels, 3,627 tons, Captain F. Hupers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on April 15, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on April 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Avilmoor:—The steamer Avilmoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 6, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Malay Maru, 3,325 tons, Captain K. Sukuwa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on March 29, with a general cargo.

S. S. Umzumba:—The steamer Umzumba 2,138 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Hull etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons Captain J. G. Potts sailed yesterday for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Glendhu:—The steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons, Captain A. G. Reed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Bahadur:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday May 19th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	Capt.	Agents
A Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
B Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D. & E. Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F City of Lucknow	Scobie	K. N. & Co
H President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
Schildturm	Stelnerl	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Swat & Co
N Greenbank	Pettiam	W. & A. G.& Co
O Silverdale	Mc.Lecd	D. N. & Sons
P Sokota	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Lawoo	Wheeler	D. M. K

V. DOCK.

1 Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
2 Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
4 Clan Macnell	Gunn	J. M. & Co
6 Reelung	Macbenzil	K. N. & Co
7 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
8 Havralse	Salud	J. M. & Co
Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
12&13 Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
16 Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3 Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Delta	La Maro	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	T. Jeewandas Co
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Benbrock	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Chadvara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Honus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gullener	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
Ocean	Christiasen	The Bombay & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Pentakota	Stewart	M.M.& Co
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. P. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Società
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 19, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 7 bales wool, G. Goolabchand, 100 bales cotton, Allen Brothers and Co., 233 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co., 104 bales wool and 100 bales goats hair, W. and A. Graham and Co., 36 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha, 24 bales wool, R. Raghunathdass, 903 cwts. cotton seed cake, 61 cwts teel seed cake, and 2,286 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel and Co., 603 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co., 10 cwts. turmeric, 10 cwts. chillies, 15 cwts cocum, 40 cwts ghee 5 cwts. cummin seed, W. and A. Graham and Co., 11 bales wool F. F. Campbell and Co., 30 bales wool, D. Nagee, 6 bales wool, H. Chagmal, 30 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLÆS.

126 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s), 2,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s), 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 675 cwts. groundnut oil cake, R. G. Daver, 1,620 cwts. cotton seed cake, Bruel and Co., 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee, 50 bales cotton fly, The Commercial Trading Co

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s), 3,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros., 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, G. Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, and 1,000 cwts rape seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Colenso (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR RIGA.

300 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR HULL.

1,543 cwts. myrabollums P. Mathurdas and Co., 17,949 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Silverdale (s), 7,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers, 50 bales hemp, H. Govindji, 55 bales cotton fly, K. Vishram and Co., 1,050 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Den of Ewine (s), 7,050 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathurdas and Co., 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1,120 cwts. myrabollums, Kaliandas Bros., 223 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros., 102 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Baron Cawder (s) 6,600 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Logician (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 275 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co., 4,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s), 1,393 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 2,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 76 cwts. cagoo nuts, H. Sulzer and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

64 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pehallong (s) 238 cwts. tin clippings, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels (s), 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA

Haverarsi (s) 105 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 62 cwts. Jamalibanum, M. Jafferbhoy, 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Deveh and Co.

FOR ASAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey

FOR KOBE.

350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nenseys Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 144 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, C. Bhavani and Co., 19 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co., 10 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR ASAKA.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Krishna.

FOR MOJI.

1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

100 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy, 20 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta (s) 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

18 cwts. Lingra, 5 cwts. Khudia Khar, G. H. Jaffer.

IMPORTS.

May 19, 1914.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agent The Bombay Co., 5,200 tons coal.

S. S. Islamic from Hodeidah, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., 100 bundles sajikhar, 20 bags gum, 1,382 bags bones, 9 bundles fish, 36 bundles broken brass, 1 bundle copper, 1 bundle zinc, 116 bundles cotton.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agent Shaw Wallace and Co., 5,98,100 Imperial gallons kerosine oil, 800 drums benzine, 48 cases paraffin wax.

S. S. Pentakota from Durban, Agent M. M. and Co., 1,512 1/20 tons coal, 30 bags shells, 2 cases tortoise shell, 503 bags cowries, 329 bundles cloves, 25 boxes specie, 2 cases cocoanuts.

S. S. Aviemoor from Calcutta, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., 5,800 tons coal.

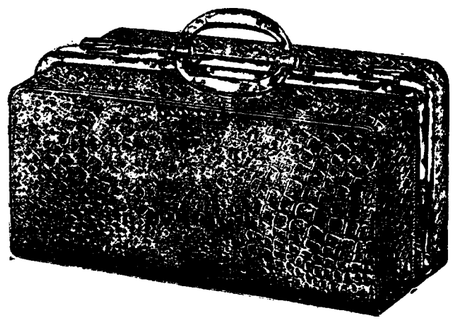
S. S. Malay Maru from Singapore, Agent N. Y. Kaisha, 26,460 pieces planks, 85 pieces logs, 11,252 pieces serayah, 7,217 pieces poonah, 5,894 pieces sleepers. 75 bags plumbago, 50 bars old lead 7 bundles old gunnies.

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black



Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 18th.

Consols 2½ %	..74 15-16unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.17½	„
Rentes 3 %	86⅝unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	..*20.49⅛unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 7.8 unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..26 15-16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Buyers satisfied.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 15-16plus 1-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 3¾	plus 1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 77.9
Interest day to d y loans ..	..2½ plus ½
„ 7 day market loans ..	..2½ plus ¼

* Previous price 20.49½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ „ to Continent	..
Futures at New York July ..	..12:57plus2
Futures at New York Oct. ..	..12.08 „ 7

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.60plus10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13⅜unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July ..	13.03 plus7
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.10 plus9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞ plus ⅛
Demand Bills	4.88½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	58½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	14,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	150
„ Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Fair demand-firm.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market Firm but not active.	
Mid. Americans	7.55 plus 8
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.25 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	12.54—1
Oct.	12.02plus 1
New York Official noon call July	12.58plus 3
Oct.	12.07 „ 6
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	12.99 „ 3
Oct.	15.06 „ 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.13plus 2
J.J.	6.98 „ 2
J.A.	6.96 „ 3
A.S.	6.80 „ 3
S.O.	6.60 „ 5
O.N.	6.50 „ 4
N.D.	6.44 „ 5
D.J.	6.42 „ 5
J.F.	6.42 „ 5
F.M.	6.42

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 18th

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; Lon l n Buyers unchanged 38

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; Hull sellers Firm unchgd 37⅞

South America n Rozario Santa Fe— 60lbs. nominal firm

Barletta Russo—62¼lbs. no sellers fi m

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms ,May-June ; Dunkirk value unchanged 55

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Antwerp sellers firm 50⅜ plus ¼

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers quiet 51¼ plus ¼

Linseed Calcutta May-June: London, done, quiet 48.9—3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June ; Hamburg sellers quiet unchgd 45½

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per t n) June-July ; Hull done firmer £6 3-6 plus 1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63¾—1.16
Co per Braziers unchanged	£77½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11.3

Arrivals :—"Losna" "Cairntor."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August ; ste dy only small business unchanged 12.9

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; unchanged 12.0⅜

Nothing doing prices nominally unchanged in the absence of biz.

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May: 9.7plus 1½

German Beet-root 88 % sell rs Oct.-Dec. 9.8½plus ⅜

Steady with a fair business ; prices higher owing to rain in Cuba.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August ; very steady at unchanged rates unchanged 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay qr p finished.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value ungd.10.5½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value ungd.10.6⅜

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.8¼

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay a d Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged extremely quiet 11.9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers firmer 2.9⅜plus ⅛d1

London, May 18th.

CUBAN SUGAR.

Himelys Amended estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop is 2,540,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 19th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Banks.*
3 bundles	6,000	Linga	National.
1 tin sovs	2,700	Koweit	„

EXCHANGE.

Rates are steady but the volume of business passing on both sides of the account is small.

We quote :—

	s	d.
PANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	..1	3 15-16
D D. mail	..1	3 31-32
T T. forward. Sept. ..	..1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	..1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1	4 5-32
„ „ forward, July ..	..1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138¼
60 days Hongkong		143
„ „ Shanghai.		192¼
„ „ Japan		150¼

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 7-8 for ready and 26 15-16 for forward. The local market has been easier and has declined about 2 annas since the opening. A moderate business has been done at the decline.

We quote —

	Rs.	a.
English bar gold ..	24	0 9
Australian bar gold ..	24	0 3
vereigns..	15	0 0
ilver (cum duty) ready ..	78	1 0
1st Settlemen ..	78	1 0
2nd Settle n ..	77	13 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 16th and 17th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I P Railway..	68	79,395
B. B & C. I. Railway ..	107	128,057

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were reported at about Rs. 95-11-6 for the 29th May delivery. Ready paper was in demand at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and a rise was noticed in several shares.

David improved to Rs. 497½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 460.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,035 and Kohinoors at Rs. 740.

Swadeshi stood unchanged at Rs. 1,440.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,057½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 210.

Crescent at Rs. 108-112, Finlays at 297½ and Swan at Rs. 252½ Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 907½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened at Rs. 231-8 improved to Rs. 234 but closed at Rs. 233 (sellers). Tata Hydro ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,055.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62.

Amritsar Palti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 154.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 79½ and deferred at Rs. 145.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld & Co :—(Liverpool) :—"Market advanced at the opening on Continental buying on crop accounts continuing discouraging. Later prices eased off somewhat on continental longs liquidating and American straddle selling. Some calling of cotton by Spinners and buying of new crop by the continent market has been active." (New York) : "Considerable selling for a reaction. Market closed very steady."

A Stern & Co :—"Market affected favourably by bad weather reports. We are having too much rain in Texas generally. Warm weather needed."

Gruning & Co :—"Advanced owing to unfavourable weather reports. The prevailing opinion is that market will advance if crop reports continue unsatisfactory."

A Stern & Co (Received this evening) —"Texas generally we are having too much rain. Temperative is too cold for the plants. We favour taking profits."

There was again a small to moderate advance in the American markets on crop rpports continuing unfavourable. We are likely to see the markets following weather reports whether good or bad for the next few days. Mr. Habersham King cables to-day that temperatures are now around normal in the North-west where there was recently a cold wave. He also says that the rains in Texas have broken into scattered showers, affording opportunity for cultivation, though the rains are producing constant complaints. He considers that the weather during the past week has been beneficial over 90 per cent. of the crop. A private cable reports a cotton fire at Galvaston (Texas) where 11,000 bales were burnt.

The local market opened steady and almost unchanged. There has been little enquiry for forward delivery and with sellers more inclined to operate in some descriptions prices close **Re. 1 to Rs. 2** lower but for old and new crop. Bazaar rates will be found below.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate and prices are rather easier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	..	215	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals ..	..	..	205	.. ..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	202	..	..	„
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	205	196	..	„
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	..	250	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	247	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl.. ..	..	237	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum .. Poolgaum ..	..	230	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	215	..	..	„
Do. ..	..	247	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti	..	220	..	..	May
M.G. Broach	..	271	..	..	„
Do.	..	..	..	285	March 1915
M.G. Muttia	..	201	189	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	253	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	251	„
M.G. Westerns.	..	..	..	246	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	269	„
M.G. Miraj	..	..	..	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales..	12,000
Total Imports	28,000
Future delivery prices :—	

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.14plus 1
J.J.	6.99 „ 1
J.A.	6.97 „ 1
A.S.	6.82 „ 2
S.O.	6.61 „ 1
O.N.	6.51 „ 1
N.D.	6.45 „ 1
D.J.	6.43 „ 1
J.F.	6.43 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	6	0	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	6	0	0	„
White Delhi, May	6	0	9	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	3	R T

Rapeseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	6	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	11	6	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	10	0	0	R T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
35 % Bold White 55	0	0	
Black Kutni 45	8	0	
Yellow Hinganghat 58	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	4	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
May 11	0	0	R. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar 24	0	0	
Guzerat 23	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	19,490 Baler.
Wheat	20,057 Owts.
Linseed	17,660 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	10,170 „
Gingellyseed.....	897 „
Poppyseed.....	2,756 „
Groundnuts.....	2,388 „
Castorseed	17,377 „
Rice	2,816 „
Myrabolams	3,460 „
Cottonseed	23,295 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	4,279 „
Jowar	8,244 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	64 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The Calcutta share market was very slack to-day.

Transactions included :—Coal,—Bhalgora 25; ex-div, Bhuskajuri 18 5/8; Burre Dhemo 9⅛; Domra 2½; Kosoonda and Nyadee 21½; Phularitand 6 7/8; Parasea 2¾; Soduh 5¼; South Govindpore 9; Satpukurwa-Assansol 8¼; Standard 20¾.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

OBJECTS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The following statement with regard to the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was issued yesterday over the signature of Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Managing Committee :—

The Bombay Co-operative Housing Association has been formed with the following objects :—

(a) To collect information about Co-operative Housing and to promote its application in practice.

(b) To engage in propaganda work by distributing leaflets, by publishing cheap literature on the subject, and by lectures, conferences, etc.

(c) To move Government and other public bodies to agree to give to the Housing Societies that may be established in Bombay on approved principles such facilities as are given in other parts of the world and such additional facilities as may be considered necessary having regard to local conditions peculiar to the City.

(d) To draw up schemes for establishing Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay, and to start or assist others in starting such Societies under the auspices of the Association.

(e) To supply advice and render help to any other Societies that may be formed independently of the Association.

As a preliminary measure Sub-Committees have been formed to enquire into the needs of the different classes of people resident in Bombay in regard to housing and the possibilities of starting co-operative housing societies to supply their needs. Persons interested in the subjects of enquiry are requested to assist the Sub-Committees by supplying them with the information that may be of use to them. Such information and suggestions will be very thankfully received and considered. The Sub-Committee have been authorised to co-opt members, and persons desirous of working thereon may communicate with the Committee concerned :—

The Sub-Committees are as follows :—

Mr. C. M. Correa, City Improvement Trust, Bombay, Mr. F. L. Silva and Mr Joseph Baptista to enquire into the needs of the Christian Community.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, Bombay, Mr. Sorabji E. Warden, Dr. Jehangir K. Daji and Dr. N. N. Katrak to enquire into the needs of the Parsi community.

Mr. S. S. Talmaki, Appellate Side, High Court, Bombay, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. K. B. Tamane, Mr. Vithaldas Parukh, Mr. K. D. Dhuru and Mr. N. M. Joshi to enquire into the needs of the Hindu community.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, City Improvement Trust, Bombay, Prof. O. V. Muller and Mr. W. A. Chambers to enquire into the needs of the European community.

The following are the main points on which information is solicited :—

(1) The scale of rent paid.

(2) The kind of accommodation required.

(3) The nature and number of rooms occupied by an average family.

(4) The locality where the people generally reside.

(5) Approximate number of persons who want the aid of a Housing Society on the basis (a) of their becoming purchasers on the instalment system, (b) of their becoming tenants on the Co-partnership system, or (c) of their remaining as ordinary tenants.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

What gives to the Chinese type of humanity—to the real Chinaman—his inexpressible gentleness is the possession of sympathetic or true human intelligence. This true human intelligence is the product of a combination of his things, sympathy and intelligence. It is a working together in harmony of the heart and head. In short, it is a happy union of soul with intellect. Now, if the spirit of the Chinese people is a spirit of perpetual youth, the spirit of national immortality, the secret of this immortality is this happy union of soul with intellect.—Ku Hung Ming, in the "Chinese Review."

ETHICS.

There are no ethics worth a thought; there cannot be. At the best, any generalisation is but an average, therefore never quite true even of one instance, and it will have as many exceptions as inclusions. And *prima facie* no one can tell which is an inclusion or which an exception, because there never have been, never are, and never can be two cases quite the same. Life is not dead but living; it has no fixed data; change is life and life is change. How can there be finality in change?—Fielding Hall, on "The Fallacy of Ethics," in the "Atlantic Monthly."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil	17½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank			
Old Issue Rs. 30 ..	...	10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs 15 ..	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank			
£ 12½ A	..	8%	£23
£12½ B	..	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Port ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	128
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	150
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	2½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	6½
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	7% Nil	700
Mahmudpura Co. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	30
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	15
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	840
New Berar ..	Jan	40	590
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	80	950
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	18

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	617½XD
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	465
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1840
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Minoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1425
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	580
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	108½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	210
David	May-Nov.	20	497½
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	460
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	297½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	125
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.. ..	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,080
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,037½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,360
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	250
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	213½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,000XD
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep	8	163½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	[Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	[Yr. 35	490
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	235
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1057½
Sun	..	Nil	117½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	255
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	66	1,440
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1.220
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	365
7 % P	..	Nil	620
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	154
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	126
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100..	do.	4%	123
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct	4%	107
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 ..	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Siraiganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	164
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	592½
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R. 1	6½
Bamankna ..	.. ..	..	3
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	907½
Bombay Electric .. P	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
Supply and T. Co., Ltd O.	July	5%	238
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	..	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	200
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central L. Mining Co. ..	April.	1	26
Cliv of Bombay Building Co.. ..	Dec.-Jan	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100 Nom
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..	April	42½	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	New	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105
7% P..150..	Oct.-July	7%	75
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	155
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	152
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 ..	..	..	52
Deffd 40 ..	..	..	33
7%Pref. 100 ..	..	..	76
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	96
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	159
Marcks & Co., ..	..	8	100
Marsland Pr. Co., O. ..	..	Nil	92XD
Marsland Price Co., 7%P..	Apr.-Nov.	7%	70 Nom.
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May	Rs 34	64
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs 50	April	30%	35
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	525
Port Canning Co., ..	do.	45	30
Shivrajpur Synd, etc., ..	April	17½%	862½
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	29½
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	79
Tata Iron and Steel O Ord. P Def.	Jan. & July	.. 6%	70 nom 79½ 145 156
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800	Jan.	4%	1055
P 7% Rs 800	do.	4%	920
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con.7%Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,086
Thacker & Co., ..	..	24%	210
Telephone Co., ..	April	Rs. 3	77½
Thacker & Co., ..	July	15	480

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An efficient remedy for Ringworm This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

June 20th—Levee at Council Hall, Poona.
June 22nd—State Banquet (King's Birthday) Government House, Poona.
July 3rd—Dinner Party at Government House, Poona.
July 10th—Ball at Government House, Poona.
July 28th—Reception at Government House, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

177 Meeting No. 1 Coy. There will be a Meeting of No. 1 Company at B.V.A. Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m. on the 20th May 1914.
All members are kindly requested to attend.

178 Signalling Class. Thursday 21st May 1914: The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 21st May 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

179 Resignation. The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—
No. 1288 Gunner J. Smith No. 1 Company.
No. 992 Recovist H. L. Bryce. No. 1 Company.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D, Commanding. May 20.

344. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 21st "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 22nd "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students.)
Saturday 23rd "C" Coy. Class Firing Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-30 p.m. Train.
Sunday 24th Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

345. Bugle Band. Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

346. Leave. Leave of absence is granted to No. 6949 Lce Corpl. W. Miles, "G" Coy. from 20th May to 19th November 1914.
(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain. Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall (Bandmaster) will play the following programmee of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

March ..... Amour de Patrie .....Tufilli
Valse ..... Sonia .....Hulnetta
Overture .....Mignon ..... Thomas
Selection .....Patience ..... Sullivan
Hungarian .....Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Suite (from) Ballet .....The Swan Lake .....Tscharkowsky.
(a) Serenade ...Unand Tu Chances... Gounod
(2) Russian March (from) Ballet .....Russe .....Luigini
Gran Selection ...I'Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commmencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... In Freue Fest .....C. Peike
Hungarian Dances ...Nos. 1, 2 & 3 ...Brahme
Valse ..... Un pen d'amour .....Silesu
Suite .....Scenes Pittoresque ..... Massenet
No. 1 Marche, No. 2 Air de Ballet, No. 3 Angelus, No. 4 Fete Boheme.
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Goodbye .....Tosti
Selection .....Hullo, Ragtime .....Hirsch
Characteristique .....The Virginia Skedaddle .....Rosenfeld

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Appended is a list of passengers to Trieste and Venice *via* Karachi and intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Marienbad to-day from the Alexandra Dock No. 4. Passengers must be on board at the Alexandra Dock Shed No. 4 at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

Mr. R Affeltranger, Capt C G Ames, Major Genl. C A Anderson, Sir Charles Armstrong, Lady Armstrong, The Hon. Mr. E H Ashworth Mrs. H M Ball, Mrs. M F Barclay, Mr. H Bauer, Mr. L C D Bean, Miss Bean, Mr. and Mrs. T L F Beaumont and Maid, Mr. S Beaton Sir John Benton, Capt. H Bennet, Miss Bethell, Mr. J Bowie, Mrs. J C G Bowen, Miss M Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S K R Cama, Mr. A B Cartland, Mr. J Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. H Coleaux, Mrs. B A Collins and infant Mr. T T Combat, Mr. and Mrs. J F Cooke, Mr. H Correll, Mr. C W E Cotton, Mr W E Crawshaw, Miss Crawshaw, Mr. A Delafontaine, Mr. H C Desanges, Col. and Mrs. A R Dick, Mr. K W Digby, Major H A Douglas, Mrs. N Dwarkadass child and infant, Mr. S. J. Feigenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser Dr. Fritz Freisler, Dr. Franz Freisler, Mrs H Gall, Capt. J A Gardner, Mr. Y A Gobbay, Mr. M J Gobbay, Mr. M C Gora, Capt. F G Greenstreet, Mrs. H E Halliday, Mr. J Halpern, Mr. E J H Hanby, Mr. H Harder, Lt. D D Haskard, Maj W W Hawkes, Mr. W S Herz, Mr. G Higginson, Prof. and Mrs. E Hoegen, Capt. and Mrs. E. F Holland Mr Hormusji Sorabjee Capt. J W Houston Col. and Mrs. C Hutton, Dawson Mr. R W Inder, Capt. E C Irwin, Capt C M Hawes, Capt. James, Mr. and Mrs. C E Jefferies, Mr. Jesy, Mr. A E Jones, Capt. E H Kelly, Mr. Kenn, Lady Kensington, Miss Kensington, Mr. S M Kirthan, Mr. F Kohler, Mr. G B Kothari, Mr. W H Kulka, Miss Lapids, Mr. C W Lauder, Mr. S de Lecuw, Mr. E G Lilley, Mr. F Lischka, Mr. E J. Lomax, Mr. C E Lomax, Mr. A N Lacey, Mr. M Macdonald, Mrs. Maurich, Mr. C M C Marsham, Miss A Meyer, Mr. A McBeth, Mr. P D McQueen, Mr. and Mrs. P M N Mehta, Mr. M N Mehta, Mr. F B Mehta, Mr. P R Mehta, Mr. J Meikle, Mr. Meldram, Mr. W. Miles, Mr and Mrs D Milne, Mr A Mink, Mr M Mirza, Mr. J C Mustert, Mr. W Owen, Capt. W H Paddy, Mrs. A Parker, Capt. C F Potter, Mr. G H Pricard, Mr. A E Pulley, H H Princess R Reuss, Mr. Reutter, Mr. F D Reid, Miss J Rogers, Mr. Rola Ram Mrs. Francis Russell, Mr. D Satti, Mr. H Sanjana, Mr. A Sassoon, Master R Sassoon, Mr. J A Scarr, Mrs. and Schmidt and boy, Mr J Scott, Lt.-Col. C H Selwyn, Mr. M Sirazee, Mr. John Sinclair, Mr. A Sinterman, Major Smallwood, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H Smith, Dr. Miss S Smith, Mr. Stantham, Mr. and Mrs. E A Stanyon, Mr. J Stenzler, Col. R G Strange, Capt. K S Thakur, Capt. Thianich, Mrs. J G Turner, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. T H Vines, Lt. A Holford Walker, Mr. H C Walker, Mrs. A D Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G T Whitted, Capt. and Mrs. S G R Wills, Capt. T J H Williams, Commander Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T E Wood, Miss Wood, Col. and Mrs. F de B Coung.

THEFT OF CHINTZ.

Jamnadas Karsondas, a cloth merchant of Mulji Jetha cloth market, has reported to the police that on the 16th instant he missed a case containing chintz valued at Rs. 645 from outside his godown in Old Hanuman Lane, where it had been left by a coolie who carried it from the Prince's Dock.

BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP

The Bombay Cathedral High School Troop of Boy Scouts, have just returned to the city after spending a week in camp at Khandala. During the week the boys, who were in charge of Mr. G. B. Ramsay as Scoutmaster, and Mr. R. R. Campbell, Assistant Scoutmaster have been taught Semaphore Signalling, cooking, bridge-building, scouting and with rambles on the hill sides to fill in spare moments, have spent a very enjoyable, healthful and instructive time.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GOODS TRAIN

Francis Fernandez, a Christian, aged 25, was crossing the Railway Lines at Marine Lines Station on Saturday evening, when he was knocked down by the engine of a goods train and badly injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Monday. Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the evidence showed that a train was standing in the station at the time, and the deceased crossed the lines in front of the engine and walked on to the other line, when a goods train came up and knocked him down. The jury returned verdict of accidental death.

GIRLS WIFE'S SUICIDE.

A Hindu girl named Sagoonabai, aged eleven years, residing with her mother at Lamington Road, was found lying unconscious in bed on Monday morning, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died shortly after admission. Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday. The deceased, it appears was married some time since but had left her husband to go and live with her mother. She asked her brother, who was leaving Bombay to go to his country, to take her along with him, but he refused to do so. The following morning the deceased was found lying unconscious in her bed. The evidence of an opium vendor showed that the deceased had purchased four annas worth of opium from him. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Out of a total mortality in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday of 88, there were only 16 deaths from plague—the decrease in which disease is steadily continuing. Last year on the same day there were 128 deaths from all causes, and the year before 102. The plague attacks during the 24 hours numbered 21, and were reported from the following sections of the City; Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Mandvi 2, Khetwadi 3, Tarwadi 2, Sion 2, and Chukla, Umarkadi, Fort North, Market, Bhuleshwar, Parel, Sewri and Worli 1 each. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Sunday was 1,123, of which 58 were plague infected. Of the latter, A Ward contributed 6, B Ward 21, C Ward 20, D Ward 1, E Ward 10, F Ward nil and G Ward nil.

A "MILITANT" CLERGYMAN.

"The Bengalee" has just discovered a militant clergyman, in the person of a Mr. Begar,—of Barrackpore. The Calcutta paper does not give the initials of the Reverend gentleman, nor can we find them in an official list. It is to be hoped, however, for his own sake, that Mr. Begar is not on the Ecclesiastical Establishment, otherwise, if the allegations made against him are proved, his prospects as a member of the State service are likely to suffer. The allegations against Mr. Begar are these.

"A postal peon belonging to the Barrackpur Post Office delivered three bearing letters to the Reverend gentleman without being paid the postage which he advanced out of his own pocket and afterwards called on him for payment. His story is that he was abused and assaulted by Mr. Begar. The matter did not end here. Perhaps remembering that the devil of a heathen did not turn his other cheek when he was smitten on the one, chased him to the Post Office and struck him again in the presence of the Post Master."

The postman it is stated, has complained of the alleged assault to the Director-General of Post Offices.

SHOLAPUR FAMINE FUND.

The following is the list of further subscriptions towards the Sholapur Famine Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 195; R. D. Sethna Esqr. Rs. 50; Messrs. J. A. Kirkbide Co. Rs. 50; P. S. L. Rs. 10; Anonymous. Rs. 20; Messrs. Kavasji Framji Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Mathradas Liladhar & Co. Rs. 11; A "Jarthosti" Rs. 26; Uppu Ramchandra Esqr., Rs. 50; A Parsi sympathiser, Rs. 15; A. T. Mirza Esqr., Rs. 25; and The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, Rs. 150; Total Rs. 629.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A SILVER ANKLET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ahmad Ali charged one Maruti Babaji with the theft of a silver anklet, belonging to a girl named Ganithabai.

The evidence showed that on Monday night, the accused tried to remove one of the anklets from the girl, who was asleep in her parents' house in Thomas Street, Colaba, when she woke up and raised an alarm. The accused was arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

IMPOVEMENT TRUST OFFICIAL'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, appearing on behalf of Mr. David Joseph Samson, an Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, presented an information charging Passu Mulji, carrying on business at Chinch Bunder, with defamation. Messrs. P. Godinho and Balubhai T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Samson, in the course of of the information, alleged that, after notice had been served requiring tenants to vacate premises they were occupying, with a view to the raising of the rents, on or about the 3rd day of January 14 the Chairman of the Improvement Trust received a letter dated 30-12-13, and addressed to the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay by Messrs. Pandia & Co, written on behalf of the said Passu Mulji. "In the said letter it is stated in paragraph (6)," the information went on to say, "that I called upon their client to come to a private arrangement with me upon which the notice (to vacate) would be withdrawn and the rent would not be increased but that if Mr. Passu Mulji did not comply with my request he would be made to vacate, meaning and implying thereby that I asked for a bribe or illegal gratification from the said Passu Mulji as an inducement to me to withdraw the said notice to vacate. A copy of the said letter is here to annexed and marked. I say that the allegation made in the said paragraph is malicious and defamatory of me. I instructed my Solicitors to write to Messrs. Pandia & Co and inquire who gave them instructions for writing the letter in question. To this my Solicitors received a reply that the accused gave the instructions for the said letter. I charge the accused with defamation under sec. 500.

His Worship granted a summons.

SEQUEL TO MANDVI AFFRAY.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. D. N. Athale, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Dadamyan Ibrahim (police jemadar) and Abdulhussem Mahomedkhan (police constable) appeared, in answer to a notice issued against them at the instance of Anandji Devji and three other Hindus to show cause why process should not be issued against them for assault.

Mr. J. D. Daver, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Captain, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. B. Kapadia, Balubhai T. Desai and K. F. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. On the 2nd inst., a Hindu woman was accompanying a marriage procession in Musjid Bunder Road when a German sailor named Hermann Daniels seized her by her arms. She raised a cry and a crowd collected. It was alleged that the respondents handled the crowd roughly and freely used their batons to disperse them. In doing so the complainants were struck.

Mr. Godinho, in showing cause against the notice, argued that the respondents were dispersing a disorderly crowd, and they only used reasonable force in the execution of their duties.

For the complainants it was urged by their counsel that the crowd was not disorderly, and that respondents were not justified in assaulting them. Owing to the way in which they were conducting themselves, one of the sailors who was accompanying Daniels, and who was actually placed under arrest for the alleged assault on the woman, had made his escape.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the matter, considered that it was necessary to go through the evidence to ascertain whether the respondents were justified in their action, and ordered the notice to be converted into a summons.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Bombay theatre-goers will regret to learn that Miss Pattie O'Hanlon is about to terminate her engagement in Bombay, where for the last few weeks she has charmed large audiences at the Excelsior Theatre with her pleasing and extensive repertoire of Irish and other ballads. Miss O'Hanlon has a most attractive personality and has charmed all who have heard her by her restrained but attractive rendering of such songs as "Little Grey Home in the West," and "Two Eyes of Grey," many of which have become rather hackneyed but, as sung by Miss O'Hanlon, have regained their charm. Miss O'Hanlon had a similar success in Calcutta where she created a great impression and was nightly received with unbounded enthusiasm. We have no doubt that the public will turn up in large numbers during her last few nights to give this charming artiste a good send-off for Madras on Monday next.

It is understood that Mr. A. M. Kandeth, M.A., L.L.B., Bar-at-Law will be appointed to the Indian Educational Service and posted to Madras. Mr. Kandeth is the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. V. K. Mayanar a wealthy landlord of Malabar. Mr. Kandeth graduated at Cambridge.

BHAIA TERRORISM,

DANGEROUS PURDESI GANG SENTENCED.

A SIX MONTHS' TRIAL.

If ever any sentence pronounced at the criminal court house at Bandra has evoked such a chorus of general public approval as one having a most salutary and deterrent effect it was the one passed by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, on the Monday last, on a coterie of Purdesi ruffians.

Ram Ruton Jankiprasad, the first accused, was the guiding spirit of a large gang of Purdesis. Though well stricken in years he is yet very active. He is a tall man with more bone than muscle, and wears his hair close-cropped. He has a commanding address and his word is law to his people, and is said to be an inveterate opium eater. The second-in-command is Ram Puderinath Shivram, who goes by the majestic appellation of Lunt Bhaia Maharaj. He is said to be a confirmed *ganja* smoker.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCE.

The facts of the case are these. There was a dispute between Ram Ratan Jankiprasad and Dharsey Tejoo, a Bunia grocer, as to ownership of a plot of land at Pali Hill. This dispute commenced so far back as August last. A heap of stones lay on this land, and on 5th October Dharsee Tejoo and his nephew Ruttonsey Tejoo alias Bunchoo taking with them some coolies went to remove the stones. Ram Ratan would not allow them to do so, threatening to resist to the last drop of his blood. Though Ram Ratan laid claim to the land and stones, yet it was proved that he was at one time negotiating with Buchoo for the sale of the stones on commission. Ram Ratan promised to fetch Buchoo a princely customer from Bombay for the stones, provided he (Ram Ratan) was also given a princely commission. At the last moment it transpired that the party who came forward to purchase the stones was no Bombay Customer but one Mr Gaboot De Silva, a well-known inhabitant of Bandra, who laid claim to the stones which he said he had purchased from Buchoo for the St. Andrew's Church of which he was one of the wardens. Somehow or other all chances of Ram Ratan getting the much coveted commission were lost and hostilities commenced, Ram Ratan sitting defiantly on the stones.

A WARM RECEPTION.

On the 5th October, Buchoo taking with him seven labourers went to the land to remove the stones, little expecting the hot reception in store for him. As the stones were being taken away Ram Ratan with a gang of nineteen Bhaias all armed with lathis came yelling and fell upon Buchoo and his men. Buchoo was thrashed very severely. He had no less than thirteen injuries; some of them being very serious. His servant Damaji came off second with terrible weals and wounds. The others also, more or less, suffered a good deal of the pomelling though not on such a liberal scale as the other two.

"MURDER MURDER."

Buchoo and Damaji were completely stunned and lay senseless for some time. The Bhaias taking them for dead decamped in all directions and the air was rent with shouts of "murder murder." It was not long before the Police were informed of the occurrence, and Mr. G. W. Noel the then City Inspector of Police with Head Constable Narayen Arjoon hastily repaired to the scene. Buchoo and Damaji were found bleeding and gasping. There was no trace of the Bhaias but immediate steps were taken for the arrest of the assistants who had fled to such places as would give their defence of *alibi* a plausible colour. Thirteen who were identified were arrested in different parts of the town. Ram Ratan had just alighted at the Bandra Station with his Railway ticket conspicuous between his fingers when he was arrested, Ram Ratan appeared to be stunned with astonishment.

Ram Ratan and 12 of his accomplices were charged before the Magistrate under sections 147 and 325 I.P.C. with rioting and causing grievous hurt.

After a patient trial lasting six months seven of the accused including Ram Ratan were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were discharged.

Mr. Pandurang, Patil, the leading Bandra pleader appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. L. B. Samant defended the accused.

Long before the sentence was given the Magistrate had decided the question of ownership against Ram Ratan, who it was conclusively proved had no right whatsoever over the land and was therefore ordered to pack off bag and baggage from it. The Bamas were declared to be the rightful owners of the property.

THE LATEST COTTON FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Sanderson, of the "B." Division, Police Force, has submitted the following report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the cotton fire on Monday night:—

At 9-40 p.m. on Monday, a fire broke out in a godown belonging to Khimji Vishram at Argyle Road, and occupied by Messrs. Prier de Saone for the storage of bales of cotton which had been brought from Colaba. About 3,400 bales were stacked in the godown, and the fire quickly spread throughout the godown, which was completely gutted. The Fire Brigade were immediately on the scene, and brought the fire under control by 10-30 p.m. The ruins, however, continued smouldering all night. The actual damage to the godown and the cotton has not, yet been ascertained, and the cause of the outbreak is not known.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the para in our report of the fire in yesterday's issue, Messrs. Ralli Bros. have asked us to say, that no cotton belonging to them was burnt, and that they have no godown in Frere Road.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

MOSQUITO LARVAE IN MAIDAN WELLS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to allow Mr. G. P. Cable to draw a house allowance of Rs. 100 per month while acting in the appointment of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner on the question of mosquito larvae in wells on the maidan. He stated that there were seven wells on the maidan, of which four were vested in the Corporation, and the remaining three belonged to Government. Larvae of mosquitoes had been found in three of these wells, and he was of opinion that they should be hermetically covered, thus preventing not only the breeding of mosquitoes, but also drowning accidents which at present occurred at fairly frequent intervals. He, therefore, proposed to cover the four wells vesting in the Corporation with concrete slabs, with hand pumps for raising water and proper means of surface drainage, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,524. He asked for a grant for that amount from the surplus cash balance, and added that the Executive Engineer, Presidency, was taking similar action in regard to the three wells belonging to Government.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the grant.

REPORTS TO BE OBTAINED.

A letter from the Grain Merchants' Association, requesting that the rules in respect of refund on export of grain by sea might be applied to that on export of grain by rail or road, on the ground that the stringency of these rules entailed hardship upon dealers and mofussil purchasers, and was subversive of free trade policy, was referred to the Commissioner for report.

A letter from the Divisional Superintendent and Secretary of the Parsi division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade asking for a substantial grant from the Corporation for providing a small building as head-quarters and office, was also sent to the Commissioner for report.

A third letter sent to the Commissioner for report was from Nurse Slane and others, tenants and occupiers of residential flats in Watson's Annexe, stating that the flats overlooked and were separated by a low wall from a row of Government stables used for stabling postal horses; that the condition of these stables had never been satisfactory and that for sometime past it had been growing worse and worse; that the stench emanating from the stables, particularly during the hot weather, was appalling; that the stables were never flushed nor treated with any disinfectant; that the manure with other matter from the stables was disseminated into the atmosphere, "carrying disease in its train and eventually finding its way into the flats"; that on 23rd April last, Miss E. M. Slane, a resident on the ground floor flat immediately adjacent to the stables died in her room after failing health due to the insanitary condition of the stables; that the petitioners had often complained to the persons in charge of the stables about their condition but that their complaints had been met with ridicule and with the invariable answer "sirkari"; and that this nuisance was further enhanced by noise made by persons employed in the stables, and requesting that immediate steps might be taken for the stables being either kept in a sanitary condition or for their being removed to another place, or that Government might be moved to exercise proper supervision and control over them.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next.

KAISER'S BAD GERMAN.

"The language used by the Kaiser in his farewell letter to Prince Wedel, the retiring Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine has aroused the anger of both the superpatriots and the sticklers for German grammar," says the "Mail's" Berlin correspondent.

"The super-patriots who make a speciality of combating such heinous practices as the use of French menus at German dinners object to the Kaiser describing himself as Prince Wedel's 'wohlaffektionierter (very affectionate) Emperor,' the adjective being a mixture of French and German.

At a meeting held on Sunday last of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Muslim League at Lahore the General Secretary called the attention of the Committee to the advisability of taking practical steps to bridge over the gulf which at present divides the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in the province. A general discussion followed as a result of which the General Secretary was authorized to send, on behalf of the Committee, an invitation to the General Secretary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha for a joint conference of the representatives of the two committees to discuss the situation, and to formulate practical proposals calculated to bring about inter-communal harmony.

"The grammarians are up in arms because the Kaiser used the antiquated phrase 'und verbleibe ich' (and I remain), instead of omitting the word 'and' and beginning a new sentence with the words 'I remain.' They say he has done the movement for 'correspondence reform' an irreparable harm by falling back on the obsolete and 'most detestable busines language,' which is tolerated by written usage but is really 'bad German' and never used in conversation."

The "Punjabee" says that the Conference of the principals and professor of the Lahore Colleges, on teaching, Degree honours, and post graduate classes, was held on Friday evening to discuss the feasibility of devising a programme for starting intercollegiate work from the ensuing session. The Conference met at the suggestion of a syndicate and after some discussion a number of sub-committees consisting of professors in different subjects were formed to discuss details and frame a working scheme.

DEATH OF OSELLE.

FAMOUS RACING MARE.

NOTABLE ADDITION TO INDIAN TURF.

AN ENTERPRISING INSURANCE COMPANY.

All sportsmen will regret to learn that Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas has suffered a serious loss by the death of his brown Aquascutum filly Oselle. The loss of course is more in a racing point of view, as Oselle was insured with the "Yorkshire" for Rs. 37,500.

The filly cost Mr. Goculdas 2,000 guineas in England, but as heavy expenses in connection with shipment etc., have to be considered, the extra insurance money will hardly cover it all.

Oselle was summering at Bangalore where she contracted fever, and abscess on the liver supervening she succumbed in spite of the best veterinary aid it was possible to secure. She was a filly of great promise, and from her two-year-old and three-year-old form at Home would undoubtedly have made a great name for herself on the Indian turf.

Arthur B. a chestnut two-year-old colt (Athi-Sweset Clorane.) is another recent purchase by Mr. Goculdas. He was bought at the auction sale of the late Mr. Dresden's racing stud on the day the Two Thousand Guineas was run, for 1,500 guineas, and Mr. Goculdas refused an offer of £500 on his bargain shortly after.

Arthur B. has a great two-year-old Home record, having won three times, second twice, fourth once, and unplaced on two occasions out of eight starts.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

The influence of an enterprising firm like the Yorkshire Insurance Company must have a far-reaching effect on Indian racing, as it would be almost impossible for sportsmen to incur the risk of purchasing high-priced English thoroughbreds for this country without this firm's assistance.

Some idea of the enormous business in horse insurance developed by the "Yorkshire" may be gathered from the fact that since the month of January, claims on racing stock alone have been paid to the extent of Rs. 1,08,000. Bombastic, died January 2nd Rs. 15,000: Lavaine, died February 11th Rs. 15,000: Lady Argyle, died at sea, Rs. 10,500: and Oselle, died at Bangalore May 11th, Rs. 37,500.

Four race-horses have been shipped for Bombay by the Anchor Line steamer Olympia for Mr. Craig McKerrow.

DIPLOMACY IN A MOTOR CAR.

HUERTA RUN TO EARTH AT JOCKEY CLUB BAR.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent lately in Mexico City, who has arrived at Vera Cruz with other refugees from the capital, gives an entertaining description of President Huerta as a diplomat.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, with telegraphed instructions in his pocket, set out to find the Dictator. He made his usual rounds, starting with Cafe Colon, where Huerta usually gets his morning cognac. Then he visited two or three other cafes, without result, and finally found him in the bar of the Jockey Club.

"Hullo! O'Shaughnessy, do you want me?" asked the General. When the American representative explained his business, and said that it was of extreme importance, Huerta turned to him and suddenly asked, "Have you got an automobile here?"

"Yes," said Mr. O'Shaughnessy, "I've got my new one outside." "Well, then" said Huerta, "let us go and sit in that and talk."

The two left the club, and for three-quarters of an hour sat in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's motor car outside the Jockey Club and argued over the ultimatum in the full view of a waiting crowd.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy was pleasant and smiling, while the Dictator grew exceedingly vehement, and flatly refused to accede to America's demands. That is how the great question was settled by Mexico's ruler.

Huerta then went back to the Jockey Club bar, and O'Shaughnessy drove off to the Embassy to make the report to Washington which resulted in the war.

In accordance with the decision of the Government to provide three mmbers of the Educational Service for the Khalsa College, Amritsar, including the principal, Mr. Dunnicliff M. Sc. has already joined the College as a senior professor of science. The second professor of English and history will join the College from England after the long vacation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 20, 1914.

"THE GOVERNESS OF GOVERNORS."

Though the name of Florence Nightingale is now inscribed on a fair and everlasting monument, and though she died only the other day full of years and honours mourned and regarded not only by her countrymen and countrywomen, but by the world of philanthropy at large for her marvellous work for the relief of suffering humanity from the days of Alma and Sevastapool, it is a question whether the past or present generation of Indians know as much as they ought to of her persevering and noble efforts to mitigate disease and death among millions who are still steeped in the rankest ignorance and grossest superstition. Every school-boy and for that matter, every school-girl in the country knows who won India for the British, who consolidated the glorious British Empire, who sowed the seeds of freedom and justice and who conferred the blessings of Education. But how many are there who are aware of the unceasing efforts of that great benefactor who was the type of the highest and noblest womanhood? How many are aware of her disinterested and enthusiastic efforts to ameliorate the physical welfare of their countrymen and countrywomen and save them from the ravages of cholera and other fell diseases which humanity in the tropics is heir to? Indeed, it may reasonably be asked what may be the number of those who have read or heard of the name of Florence Nightingale, whom an Oxford Professor of philosophic renown, her constant friend, fully in her confidence and cognisant of her noble efforts, justly called "the Governess of Governors." For in reality it was she who influenced Viceroys of the name and fame of Lords Lawrence and Mayo, and Governors of the great statesmanship of Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Napier of Ettrick, Governor of Madras, to introduce into the country sanitary measures for the purpose of saving human lives, especially the holocausts which the grim reaper claimed from fell cholera! The life of such a woman not only needs to be known better than it is in India. It ought to be made familiar in every home of the teeming millions, as much in the humble village as in the busy town. It can only be accomplished by means of a short biography recounting the marvels of good benevolent work she silently did with the aid of the distinguished persons just named, and many others in full sympathy with the physical and social welfare of India. Such a biography should be translated in the chief languages of each Presidency and Province so that the lessons to be derived from that life may be well brought home to every unit. Duty, if not gratitude, demands that such an undertaking should be actively taken in hand by men of light and leading. No memorial of this disinterested life could be more fitting than this suggested biography. And no Viceroy would be better able to render such assistance as lies in the power of his Government to the national leaders in making her life widely known than Lord Hardinge who has signalised his administration by the immense stimulus he has given to mass education and rudimentary sanitation. He would thus be following in the footsteps of some of his illustrious predecessors who so actively assisted Miss Nightingale in her great sanitary work. She was indeed the first practical sanitary missionary in India.

We have been led into making the above preliminary observations by a perusal of the life of this noble Englishwoman, which Sir Edward Cook has just published in two bulky volumes, every page of which fills the reader with admiration as he proceeds with the narrative from her youth upwards. The volumes are most interesting reading, but we propose only to glean those facts which concern Indian sanitation and irrigation, the two vital subjects which she had most at heart. To-day we have made only the barest allusion to her great work in these respects, but as occasion offers we propose to glean the brightest gems from these pages and place them before our readers. Florence Nightingale has left footprints on the sands of time which, it is to be hoped, some one as courageous, as disinterested, and as full of deep human sympathy and love will follow for the greater benefit suffering humanity in all parts of the habitable globe.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE IN PERSIA.

Replying to Mr. Ponsonby's question in the House of Commons the other day on the subject of Russia's expeditionary force in Northern Persia, Mr. Acland appeared to lay considerable stress on Russian assurances as to the gradual withdrawal of her troops, and, pointing to the recent evacuation of Tabriz and Kazvin, almost seemed to justify the presence of Russian troops in the North as a guarantee of peace in that region. If Mr. Acland is right in this view,—which is also the view of His Majesty's Government,—then what justification was there for the withdrawal from Shiraz of our small force from the South? While the British Government takes credit to itself that the withdrawal of the Indian troops has saved a Persian Governor-General some personal embarrassment, it must be held to be, by its own action, responsible for the thoroughly unsatisfactory condition of the Southern region, a condition which, if one were to judge from recent news from that quarter, shows no prospect of approaching amelioration. Yet both the Russian and the British Governments profess to have the same object in view, the maintenance of the integrity of Persia, and we are to suppose that neither sees the incongruity of a compact to which effect is being given by wholly contradictory methods. It may, however, be urged that the difference of methods employed by the two Powers represents merely a difference of interpretation, reflecting distinct national characteristics. Such a suggestion, indeed, asks us to believe that, while England finds the retention of a few hundred troops in Persia a strain on her financial resources, Russia is indifferent to the cost of keeping there many more thousands of her troops; or that Russia entertains a more conscientious conception than Great Britain of her duty towards Persia. This view would be giving to Russia credit to which she is not entitled, for it is indisputable that her plan of action in the North has been from the start pursued with a cynical indifference to the interests of the Persians. There can be no question that the entire trend of Russian policy in Persia has been to create a permanent sphere of interest, under the cloak of protection of Persia's interests. Russia has undoubtedly assisted to bring about settled conditions within her sphere, but her army of occupation,—14,000 strong,—still remains there and has further consolidated its position by the construction of permanent barracks. This does not seem as if these troops expected to receive their marching orders some fine morning, and Russia will doubtless take Mr. Acland's hint that there was no necessity to hurry in regard to a complete and sudden withdrawal! The recent announcement that the Russian Government has subsidised a line of fast steamers between Odessa and the Persian Gulf ports is another straw showing which way the wind blows at present. The possibility of the state of Russian trade justifying this step does not seem as conspicuous as the probability that sooner or later the presence of Russian warships may be found necessary to protect Russian commerce. A vista of international complications is thus opened up, and the observer of contemporary affairs is left wondering at the line of possible developments. No one, of course, can object to legitimate trade expansion, and England has nothing to fear from honest competition from any quarter. The degree of honest competition, however, that the new subsidised line of Russian steamers will introduce, will there is little doubt, soon be revealed, but it is evident that Russia's action has created a new situation in regard to Persia and British interests in the Persian Gulf. In spite of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, it is incumbent on Great Britain, therefore, to readjust her policy in Persia according to varying conditions and in the light of her experience, for behind the daily incidents of life in that unfortunate country,—robberies, financial embarrassment, intrigues and administrative incompetence,—looms the vital question of the integrity of Persia which we have pledged ourselves to maintain.

Notes of the Day.

The Concessions to Epirus.

Reuter's announcement to-day that extensive concessions have been made to the Epirotes, all under the guarantee of the Powers, means that Epirus, though an integral part of Albanian State, will have a practically autonomous government. The concessions, which include the formation of Epirote gendarmeries and the appointment of Christian governors with locally elected Administrative Councils, leave no further grounds for the continuance of the insurrection, which may be expected to subside speedily. The Epirotes are really necessary to the well-being of Albania, and for this reason it is a matter of congratulation that their inclusion in the new State has at last been brought about on friendly terms. Another aspect of the settlement of the Epirus problem is the maintenance of friendly relations with Greece. The concessions will have the effect of considerably easing the tension between Albania and Greece, much to the relief of the Powers.

The Cotton Fire Enquiry.

Interesting evidence regarding the recent cotton fires at Colaba was given at the resumed sitting of the Edwardes Committee yesterday morning. Mr. Hichens, who said he had acted as surveyor in about ten cotton fire cases, stated that he did not believe in the theory of spontaneous combustion, and also expressed the opinion that the bales which caught fire were too far down for a man to get at them and set them on fire. The question of honesty in the cotton trade was raised, and witness was asked if, in the Berars, where he had had considerable experience, he had discovered one man who was honest. He replied that he used to think several of the men with whom he had dealings were honest. It further transpired that two insurance companies, whose capital was subscribed in Bombay, had lost at least half a lakh of rupees by the fires. Mr. Harakchand Raichand, an insurance representative, said in some cases he had settled he had suspected incendiarism, but had had to pay for want of proof. He expressed the opinion that these fires were due to the fact that ever since the Association came into existence heavy losses were paid by the Companies without properly investigating the causes of the fires; and he further said that ever since the formation of the Association instructions had been continuously received from Home to act on the principle that the more frequent the fires and the higher the rates, the more business they would get.

A Stroke of Luck.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance are reported to have had a stroke of luck in connection with the big cotton fire that occurred in Argyll Road last Monday night. The 3,000 bales which were destroyed were insured by this Company for Rs. 3,40,000 when it was lying in a jetha on the Cotton Green. As is customary with underwriters the greater portion of this risk was "laid off," otherwise reinsured, with a number of other offices in varying proportions. When the cotton was removed to the godown in Argyll Road, the risks, so far as the reinsurance was concerned, became inoperative until the transfers were formally completed and acknowledged by those who had been party to them. When it is realised that these transfers were only effected late on Monday evening a few hours prior to the destructive blaze, we cannot be far wrong in characterising the fortuitous incident as a "lucky stroke" for the London and Lancashire, and it might be added, a veritable Black Monday for the less fortunate companies who had assented to a renewal of the risk at such an inopportune moment. The total loss on the fire is estimated at 50 per cent., and reinsurances are distributed as follows:—Commercial Union (branch) Rs. 44,000: British Dominion (branch) Rs. 44,000: Aachen and Munich Rs. 44,000: Scottish Union and National Rs. 44,000: South British (branch) Rs. 35,000: Royal Insurance Co. (branch) Rs. 30,000: Phoenix Assurance Co., Rs. 35,000.

Cotton Fires in England and America.

Although Bombay has this year had more than a fair share of cotton fires, it is a notable coincidence that these fires have not been confined to India. The recent cotton fire in Liverpool, particulars of which reached us by last mail, is still in the memory of our readers. To-day we learn that a private cable reports a cotton fire in Galvaston (Texas), the extent of the damage being estimated at eleven thousand bales. Taking the value of a bale of American cotton at £15 the approximate loss would be £165,000, or very nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

The Depressed Classes Mission.

The Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, which is now seven years old, has just issued its Annual Report for 1913. Though last year no new schools or other institutions were added to the number under the control of the local branch, all the existing institutions reported steady progress throughout the year. The Mission maintains in Bombay six day schools and one night school for the benefit of the backward and "untouchable" classes. A gratifying feature of all these schools was the large number of admissions and a large and steady attendance. At Parel the Mission has established a students' hostel, which had some 43 boarders. Over a dozen applications, the Report tells us, had to be refused for want of accommodation in this hostel, which seems a pity. As regards the instruction imparted in the schools, it is relevant to note that the Mission is paying particular attention to the industrial and technical side of the boys' education. In the workshops of the Mission in Sandhurst Road, instruction is being given in carpentry, tailoring, sign-board painting and book-binding, all of which occupations require very little outlay of capital. The religious side of the education of the children is also not lost sight of by the Mission, which has established "Bhajan Samajas," or prayer halls, at Parel and Byculla. Divine services are held here on Sunday mornings. Religious instruction on non-sectarian lines is also a regular part of the school curriculum in all the schools of the Mission. In addition to activities in all these directions, which touch the younger generation of the depressed class people, the Mission is also initiating movements calculated to uplift the community socially, by the establishment of co-operative credit societies, holding of social gatherings, magic lantern lectures and so on.

"The Commonweal" Supplement.

"The Commonweal," Mrs. Besant's paper, has just issued a Special Supplement dealing with Co-operation and Agriculture. This is an excellent record of what has already been done in these branches of economic activity. The articles are by well-known writers, some of them recognised experts, and deal with the co-operative movement and agricultural prospects in a comprehensive manner giving the latest statistics available. We are told it is intended to issue special supplements on special subjects every two months and that every effort will be made to maintain the high standard of the one under notice. If this is done these special supplements of "The Commonweal" will become a leading and attractive feature of journalism in India, for the standard of the one under review is very high. It is a publication which everyone interested in the problems with which it deals will do well to peruse.

The Indian Law Reports.

A correspondent writes complaining of the irregularity of publication of the Indian Law Reports. As a notorious instance of this irregularity, he points to the fact that the Index Numbers for the year 1913 of the three out of four volumes of The Indian Law Reports have not yet been issued. While the Index Numbers of the English Reports and most of the private Reports are published within a month after the expiration of the year, this delay seems certainly avoidable. We are further informed that while the Allahabad editor has published four numbers of the current year, the Bombay editor apparently feels satisfied with having published only two numbers in five months. The Calcutta and the Madras editors have, however, done slightly better by publishing three numbers in five months. These Reports have very highly paid editors and assistants, and, being statutorily published by the Government, regularity in publication ought to present no difficulty.

"The Indiaman."

The new London weekly, "The Indiaman," which has just made its appearance, has been started by Messrs Allen Bros. and Co., the well-known publishers. Its politics, it may be presumed, will not be entirely what we understand in this country by Anglo-Indian, for we learn that Messrs. Allen Bros. have engaged the services of Mr. Rama Rau as one of the Editors. Mr. Rama Rau is a native of Madras and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. "The Indiaman" is the fourth paper specially devoted to Indian affairs to be started in London, the first three being "India," "The Overland Mail," and "The Rajput Herald." "The Overland Mail" is, as everybody knows, practically a weekly budget of Home news and its views, expressed in a solitary leader once a week, are purely official.

A Fiendish Practice.

In a recent issue a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" gave a pathetic account of a number of cruel practices resorted to by the bird sellers, etc., in a part of the Crawford Market, and tolerated by the public. To the Indian mind cruelty is repugnant but as in other instances this faculty has to be developed by education and refinement. A correspondent writes drawing attention to an abominable kind of cruelty practised by beggars and encouraged in a degree by devout Hindus. Many of our readers must have seen cows or bulls, generally the former, carried in small carts, with an additional leg protruding from somewhere near the hind legs. These animals are paraded by their unscrupulous owners to whom they are a source of great income to the owners. It may not be generally known, however, that this leg is grafted on the animal, after being freshly cut from other cows or bulls, and when the wound heals it has the semblance of a natural limb. This is a fiendish practice, and it is time that the responsible authorities took steps to prevent these animals being exhibited in public. If this were stopped they would cease to be a means of livelihood to these beggars, who would have to take to some other means of earning a livelihood.

TERMS OF MEDIATION.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND DELEGATES.

HUERTA'S ELIMINATION IMPERATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 19.

President Wilson has informed the delegates leaving for Niagara Falls that the Government regards a definite settlement in Mexico as a requisite prior to the withdrawal of the United States from Vera Cruz.

He did not give the delegates specific instructions. He told them to await proposals but added that peace seemed conditional on the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of a strong provisional Government.

RUMOURED AUTHORITY TO MEDIATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

It is understood that General Huerta has authorised the Mexican mediators to submit his resignation if such step should be necessary to secure a settlement.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says:—"Admiral Craddock's calling on the victorious General at Tampico is regarded by the State Department as a British recognition of the Constitutionalists' belligerency.

The New York "Times" hears from Vera Cruz that after the capture of Tampico all Federal officers were summarily shot, and it is reported that those who were wounded were sent to hospital and will be shot on recovery.

NORTH-EAST DERBY BY-ELECTION.

OPPOSITION TO SOCIALISM A FEATURE OF LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The bitterness of the split between the Liberal and the Labour parties in the by-election in North-East Derby is evidenced by the advice given by Mr. Martin, the Labour candidate, to those electors who do not intend to vote for him, to vote for the Unionist and not for the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Houston, the Liberal candidate, is making opposition to Socialism a feature of his campaign.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Lloyd George in a telegram to Mr. Houston says that he deplores the division in the progressive forces but is not surprised that the Liberals are protesting against the action of the Socialist candidate who has pledged himself not to appear on the Liberal platform.

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

LIBERAL EX-CHAIRMAN SECEDE IN FAVOUR OF UNIONISTS CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The ex-chairman of the Ipswich Liberals has seceded frm the party and will nominate Mr. Ganzoni, the Unionist candidate.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

IRISH CHAMPION BEATS AMERICAN BY TWO UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Amateur Golf Championship opened to-day in sunshine. It will occupy a week. A sensational match took place when the Irish champion, Palmer, beat Travers, America's first string, by two up. Travers led until the sixteenth green. Three other Americans were defeated but Ouimet, Evans and Hale won. Hilton was playing brilliantly.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM.

A PRACTICE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Buckmaster's team beat England at polo by five goals to three at Roehampton.

Mr. Vivian Lockett will go to America as a reserve.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Daily Telegraph" states that Captain Vivian Lockett accompanies Lord Wimborne's team.

THE COLUMBIAN DISASTER.

SURVIVORS' STORY.

A GRUESOME NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, May 19.

The survivors of the Columbian state that two of their comrades died of hunger and exposure but that the majority drank salt-water. One of the last to die was a Russian fireman who tried to kill five of his companions with an axe and had to be overpowered. The eleventh to die expired on the morning of the rescue.

FIRST OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

The first officer, Mr. Trire, of Liverpool, is suffering from gangrenous feet and will probably lose both. His narrative describes how the liner, Olympic and two steamers passed without sighting the little craft which afterwards fought a gale for three days, several times half filling with water.

The rations were gradually shortened to biscuit and half a pint of water daily for four men. They were scraping up crumbs to make paste with leather from the boots of their dead comrades, when the Seneca hove in sight.

RESCUED MEN'S CONDITION.

HALIFAX, May 18.

The Seneca has arrived here, and the survivors of the Columbian have been conveyed to hospital. On sighting the boat, the Seneca saw that something was wrong. Two of the survivors were feebly rowing and the other two were lying in the bottom of the boat in the weakest condition.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The issue of the 4 per cent. New South Wales loan of £3,000,000 at 99 is announced.

EARL CROMER TAKEN ILL.

SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Earl Cromer was suddenly taken ill to-day. It is stated that he had a stroke and is suffering from paralysis.

OBITUARY.

LAST SURVIVOR OF THE WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The death is announced of Captain Lucas, the last survivor of the wreck of the Birkenhead. The death took place at Abersoch, Carnarvon.

The Birkenhead—a British ship—struck on a rock off the Cape of Good Hope in 1852. The soldiers on board, under the command of Colonel Seton drew up on deck, while two boats were filled with women and children. About 400 men went down with the ship.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire at Manchester by 35 runs.

Yorkshire beat Essex at Leyton by an innings and 41.

DACOITY IN RAJPUR.

ARMED FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A dacoity of a daring character was committed on the night of Saturday last in the house of one Uporna Mondal, a dealer of rice and jute, in Rajapur in Barraset.

The dacoits numbering about twenty raided the house at mid-night, before they entered into inner apartment Uporna ran away by the back door taking with him almost all his valuables and took shelter in a neighbour's house.

On hearing a noise a dozen young men all equipped with arms came and resisted the ruffians. A free fight ensued in course of which some men on both sides were hurt. In the meantime other villagers arrived on the spot and joined the young men.

The dacoits finding their position insecure fled carrying with them a box containing Rs. 71 and their wounded comrades.

Some of the dacoits were recognised by the inmates of the house and local police are trying to arrest them.

GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

SIR E. CARSON'S OFFENCE HYPOTHETICAL.

CONVICTION IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Speaking at Ipswich Mr. Marston said that the Government had been advised that it would be impossible to obtain the conviction of Sir Edward Carson as his offence was a hypothetical one.

DEMOLITION OF OLD MAHOMEDAN GRAVEYARD.

FOUR ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

The case in which four Mahomedans named Budha, Sazawar, Chirag and Mohamad Din were charged under Section 297 of the Penal Code with nearly wholesale demolition of an old graveyard called Ganj Shahedan and destruction of more than a thousand Mahomedan graves including graves of forty Mahomedan saints has been decided by Mr. Sultan Asadjan, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore. The case excited some interest among the Mahomedan community. All the accused were sentenced, three to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and a fine ranging from Rs. 200 to 500, while the fourth accused Mahomed Din was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and to a fine of Rs. 100.

CONCILIATION BOARD FOR HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DIFFERENCES.

"PUNCHAYET" OF THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

Efforts are being made to form a conciliation board to settle the Hindu-Mahomedan differences on the lines of the United Provinces' board. The Hindus have selected fifteen representatives for the board while the Mahomedans will return a similar number to sit on the board which will act as Punchayet for the whole province.

HEAVY RIVERFLOODS IN WESTERN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BURDWAN, May 19.

The Damudar and Banka rivers are in heavy flood and the bursting of that bund is feared together with the destruction of the waterworks. The district authorities are taking urgent measures.

CHARGE AGAINST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DARJEELING.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS ACTS UNDER COVER OF AUTHORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

At the High Court to-day Justices Holmwood and Chapman were engaged in hearing an appeal preferred by Mr. Carl Forstmann, against the decision of the District Judge of Darjeeling, dismissing the plaintiff's suit which he filed against Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and Chairman of the local Municipality.

Plaintiff sought to recover fifteen thousand rupees as damages for acts committed under cover of his official authority. It was alleged that on the 19th June, 1910, defendant maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff for theft of electricity. A warrant was issued and plaintiff was arrested but acquitted of that charge by the Magistrate of Darjeeling.

The defence was that Mr. Forrest gave information to the police in his official capacity against the plaintiff. The Judge held that defendent was right in his action and dismissed the suit.

The appeal is proceeding.

LATER.

Justice Holmwood and Chapman after hearing Mr. Forstmann's case held that for the indignities suffered by the plaintiff he was entitled to an apology from the head of police. So far as the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Forrest was concerned he acted without malice. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

NEW INDIAN DAILY PAPER.

EDITOR APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

It is stated that Mr. Abdul Aziz, late editor of the "Observer," will become the editor of the proposed Mohamedan daily. The "Observer" is at present being edited by Mr. Barkat Ali, M. A., formerly an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ferozpur.

TORNADO AT FARIDPUR.

VALUABLE RECORDS DESTROYED.

TELEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARIDPUR, May 19.

A tornado passed through the business quarter of the town yesterday, the principal building damaged being the Settlement Office where, it is feared, valuable records have been destroyed.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The local telegraph authorities inform us that telegraph communications between Madras and Calcutta has been partially restored.

SERIOUS INTERRUPTIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND BURMA.

The telegraph authorities have issued the following notification:—

Owing to serious interruption between India and Burma and consequent delay, ordinary telegrams for Burma and from Burma will not be booked until communication is normal.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUBJECTS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 19.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held at 11 a.m., at Government House, Lord Pentland presided. Mr. Lionel Davidson was sworn in as a member. The interpellations related to a number of subjects of purely local interest.

In reply to the question relating to the Cauvery irrigation arbitration the Government stated that they were not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present.

LUNATIC ASYLUM CASE.

Four Non-Official Members interpellated on the confinement of one Jayaram in the Madras Lunatic Asylum. Allegations were made in the Indian press that the man was arrested for no cause by the police and consigned to the Lunatic Asylum under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and he was discharged after a month's detention in the Asylum as being sane.

In reply the Government stated that Jayaram was arrested for disorderly conduct and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who seeing reason to doubt his sanity sent him to the Commissioner of Police. He was directed to be detained for observation in the Asylum and the Superintendent after keeping him for a month discharged him as his condition was not grave enough to warrant his being certified to be a lunatic.

The Government accepted the opinion of the superintendent who is a medical officer and who considered that Jayaram had been properly sent to the asylum for observation.

DEPORTATION CASE.

Regarding the question on the deportation at Parlikamedi on which Government promised to institute an enquiry at the last Council meeting, Government stated that one person, a native of the plains and a money-lender by profession, who had been confined in Berhampore District Jail under a warrant issued by the Agent under regulation 2 of 1819 and Section 7 of the Act of 1839 had been released from restraint on condition that he shall not return to the Agency tracts as his presence there would be dangerous to the peace of the country. No allowance was made to him as he is reported to be well off and no memorial had been received from him since his release.

MADRAS DECENTRALISATION BILL.

After the interpellations Sir John Atkinson introduced the Bill to facilitate the administration of certain enactments which is known as the Madras Decentralisation Bill of 1914. The Bill was read and referred to a select committee. Mr. A. G. Cardew then introduced a Bill to amend the Canal and Public Ferries Act of 1890.

Of seventeen resolutions on the Agenda of the Madras Legislative Council, six were disposed of to-day. The resolution regarding the resettlement of Chittoor district being under discussion when the Council adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The resolution regarding the working hours of clerks in public offices was not moved and that relating to the increased travelling allowance to low paid clerks was negatived.

ARREARS OF HIGH COURT WORK.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Chariar moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the question of arrears of work of the High Court.

The mover suggested among other things the reduction of the number of holidays; making Saturdays working days; empowering registrars to deal with Chamber work and giving increased powers to City Judges to deal with original cases so that the High Court would have only appellate work.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew opposed the resolution pointing out that there had been a growth in the work of the High Court. He showed by statistics that both the institutions of suits and the disposals of them had considerably increased.

All the suggestions of the mover he said would be considered by the Government. He said that the High Court should be given the opportunity to enquire into the matter and he hoped that the High Court would co-operate in finding a solution for the difficulty.

An amendment was moved to the resolutions which was also opposed by Mr. Cardew. Both resolutions and amendments were withdrawn.

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE.

PROTEST AGAINST DOWRY.

CURIOUS INFLUENCE ON BENGALI GIRL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The epidemic of suicide by burning among Bengali girls is continuing. Up to the present the victims have taken their lives as a protest against the extortionate dowries, and in order to prevent the ruin of their fathers in regard to their approaching marriage.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," however, reports an extraordinary case from Dacca in which the deed is said to be purely an imitativ one. The thirteen year old daughter of Babu Sarat Chandra Roy of Dacca had read an account of the death of Snebalata who as first to commit this form of suicide, her mind became affected and last Thursday evening she soaked her clothes in kerosine and set herself alight.

It is said that her marriage was settled and was to have taken place shortly. As Sarat Babu is a rich man the dowry question could have nothing to do with her intention to commit suicide. Indeed, the only reasonable explanation seems to be that she had given too much thought to the Snehalata's burning affair and was taken up with the idea of imitating her. The girl is yet alive but it is feared she will not survive the severe burns she has received.

CLAIM OF FIVE AND HALF LAKHS DAMAGES.

CHINAMAN'S SUIT AGAINST OIL COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 19.

Mr. Justice Robinson is at present engaged on the original side of the Chief Court hearing a heavy claim for damages, the plaintiff being a Chinese merchant, Yeo Chew Sun, and the defendants the British Burma Petroleum Co. Limited and Mr. E. Seaborn Marks, mining engineer, German Street, London.

The suit is to recover Rs. 5,58,565 by way damages for breach of contract and rescission of sale and purchase of a large number of shares. The plaintiff alleged that by an agreement made in 1909 between him and the Rangoon Refinery Company, he was appointed their sole agent in Burma, for many years for selling kerosene and candles manufactured by the Company. He deposited one lakh of rupees on April the 22nd, 1910. The second defendant being the promoter of the first defendant, obtained an option to purchase shares and undertaking of refinery and then entered into an agreement with the plaintiff that, in the event of the promotion of the Company and the option exercised, plaintiff was to be appointed sole selling agent of the Company. In October, 1911, another agreement was insisted on by the defendant Company and in such agreement the Company insisted on introducing certain conditions and obligations not in the previous agreement with the Rangoon Refinery Company. Plaintiff objected to these and defendants rescinded his appointment. He now claimed Rs. 4,23,565, estimated loss through breach of contract, and Rs. 1,35,000 less on resale of 10,000 shares.

Mr. Marks did not appear, nor was he represented by counsel. He was not, it is understood, willing to submit himself to the jurisdiction of the Court. The main issue in the suit was whether the contract with Mr. Marks was binding on the Company.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

ACCUSED REMANDED IN CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

With reference to the house searches in Calcutta yesterday the names of the arrested men are Anukul Chunder Mookerji, Kalipada Bose B. A., Sailendra Sen, Suresh Pal, and Khogendra Das. At the search of Srish Chunder Mitter's house a copy of the proscribed book "Vartaman Rananiti" was found and a copy of "Anarchy and Anarchism," was found in the house of K. Bose. A "Liberty" leaflet, it is stated, was thrown out of the window. The son of Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, the Patna merchant, was taken to the Thana but subsequently released.

Official and Personal.

The following is a list of forthcoming engagements at Poona:—

June 20th—Levee at Council Hall, Poona.

June 22nd—State Banquet (King's Birthday) at Government House.

July 3rd—Dinner Party at Government House.

July 10th—Ball at Government House.

July 28th—Reception at Government House.

Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong leave Bombay for England to-day by the Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad.

GRAVE SITUATION AT DURAZZO.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION.

ARREST OF ESSAD PASHA.

POSITION MOST OBSCURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Grave complications have arisen in Durazzo.

Some two thousand Musulmans and insurgent peasants have reached Sika near Durazzo to demand exemption from military service and the use of the Albanian tongue in schools. They accuse Essad Pasha of breaking his promises.

Meanwhile, an Italian squadron has arrived hastily at Durazzo.

Essad Pasha and his wife have been arrested, it is not certain by whom, and taken aboard an Austrian warship.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Foreign Minister, is preparing to proceed to Durazzo.

The whole situation, for the moment, is most obscure.

PACIFICATION OF EPIROTES

ALBANIAN'S EXTENSIVE CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Albanian Government has made extensive concessions to the Epirotes regarding the formation of their own gendarmery, language, education and appointment of Christian Governors with locally elected Administrative Councils, all under the guarantee of the Powers.

WORLD'S MEAT CONSUMPTION.

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

"The Times" to-day directs attention to the immensely increased consumption of meat, which it says, largely surpasses the supply throughout the world. It believes that Britain will be forced to take to cattle-raising for the purpose of maintaining her own meat supply.

THUNDERSTORM AT BANGALORE.

A Bangalore correspondent writes under date May 16.—Bangalore was yesterday about 4 p.m. visited by a violent thunderstorm, the consequences of which were disastrous and included a fatality. A moderate breeze suddenly developed into a terrific dust storm, followed by very heavy rain which lasted nearly an hour. The extensive maidan was quickly transformed into a scene of an avalanche of rain combating with volumes of rising dust. The rain conquered and soon terrific claps of thunder were interspersed by vivid lighting, which was also literally deadly, for a Mahommedan woman in Blackpully whilst standing on her doorstep was killed instantaneously. Her husband, a munshi attached to the North Lancashire Regiment, who was with the unfortunate woman was also struck and little hopes are expected of his recovery. Splendid trees around the maidan fell in numbers and in consequence telegraph wires were broken, those who depended upon the electric light for houses or business premises had to resort to other illumination for long after darkness had fallen. The Oosoor Road Cemetery suffered greatly and many mourners of those so dear to them in life will hardly recognise the resting places when the bodies of loved ones were left in repose, for swaying trees after struggling to maintain the noble positions so frequently admired and fallen over tombstones, to the disaster of those memorials to the dead.

THEFT BY SOLDIERS IN KARACHI.

Three privates belonging to the Lancashire Fusiliers were brought by the Cantt. Police to the Court of the A. C. Magistrate, Karachi, under Section 380 I. P. C. with having committed theft of 3 pairs of boots from a shop in the Camp.

It appeared that the three accused entered a shop in the Camp and asked for boots. On being shown the boots, each one of the accused took a pair of boots with him and ran out of the shop. One of the accused while running out of the shop with a pair of boots left his cap behind. The shop-keeper pursued them and cried out thief, thief. Two soldiers of the Garrison Police who were on duty near by, heard the cries and saw the accused running. They pursued the accused and succeeded in arresting them and securring the three pairs of boots. The accused were then handded over by the Military authorities to the Civil Police for trial.

The accused on being questioned by the Magistrate if they claimed trial as European British subjects before a Justice of the Peace replied that they waived the privilege and had no objection to being tried in his Court.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and they were accordingly convicted and sentenced each to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COTTON FIRES INQUIRY

INDIAN INSURANCE AGENT'S VIEWS.

THE COMPANIES AT FAULT.

HEAVY LOSSES PAID WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

At the resumed sitting of the Edwardes Cotton Fire Inquiry Committee yesterday, interesting theories were put forward by Mr. Hichens, a Surveyor, and by Mr. Harakchand Raichand. The latter expressed the view that the fires were due to the fact that the companies had paid heavy losses without properly investigating the causes of the fires.

Mr. Fulchand Piarchand, of the Marwari Panch Shroff's Association, was the first witness examined. His evidence was very brief, merely stating that he believed the fires to be due to natural causes.

Mr. W. Hichens who was called next, examined by the chairman, said that he had acted as a surveyor in some cases arising out of the recent fires.

After explaining the process he went through in assessing the damage, he said that after the survey was completed, the burnt bales were removed to some other place or sold on the spot. He did not think it was possible for any bale to be taken away or lost. The bales were given in charge of the auctioneers, who were responsible for them until the accounts were settled.

Asked if he had formed any opinion as to the origin of these fires, the witness said he could not give any opinion, but added that he did not believe in the theory of spontaneous combustion. He had had experience of cotton fires up-country, particularly in the Berars, where he had been for many years. There fires usually occurred in loose cotton, but he would not say that they were due to human agency. He had no experience of spontaneous combustion, but he did not suspect incendiarism.

To Mr. Sincox, witness replied that he could not say whether fires in the Berars took place when the cotton market was rising.

It has been said that with a rising market, there are no fires?—Yes, that is the popular saying.

NOT SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

He had no theory as to the origin of these fires, but he "cut out" spontaneous combustion.

Would it not fit in with the occurrence of the fires if we produce a man who would confess to his having lit the fires?—I do not know; the position of some of the bales which caught fire was such that it would be very difficult for a man to have set them on fire. I have not seen the spot where the fires originated. I was told that they originated from a particular spot.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that the bales that caught fire were too far down in the middle of the stack for a man to get at. He had no experience of phosphorus.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that since the recent outbreaks he had made about ten surveys. During these surveys he checked the list of the burnt cotton bales with the figures in the books of the original owner, to see if the statement was correct. He satisfied himself with regard to the class of cotton by inspecting the books. If he had any reason to suspect that the man was dishonest, then only would he examine the cotton.

Mr. Wacha asked if it was presumed that the insurance companies did not consider it necessary for the surveyors to know whether the cotton was Berar or Bengal or Broach; the witness said that the surveyors were expected to know something about it.

Mr. Wacha—Are the surveyors supposed to distinguish A from B, and B from C., so far as the class of cotton is concerned?—I think some do know.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that as a rule the insurance companies employed surveyors on whose experience they could rely.

To Mr. Pushotamdass witness said that it was possible for a man to get Rs. 15 more per bale than what it was worth if a survey was made as he had stated.

Unless the man is very honest, the fraud would not be detected?—I think it would be.

Mr. Muller—To a certain extent?—Yes.

Mr. Sincox—In your experience in the Berar, have you discovered one man who has been honest in cotton dealings?—I used to think that several of the men with whom I had dealings were honest.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that the books from which he verified the owner's statements gave details of the marks, the weights, the description of the cotton—as to whether it was Amraoti, Dhulia or Broach—and the class of cotton—superfine, fully good, or good. These details were given in most cases, not in all. He was only talking of European dealers and not Indian dealers. He could not say whether Indian dealers showed in their books the class of cotton, as he had not surveyed their goods in cases of fires.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that the surveys he had made this year in connection with the recent fires were concerned with European merchants' jethas only.

Mr. Simcox: Has any money been made in Bombay by these fires?—By whom?

That is what I am asking you?—I have made some.

BOMBAY COMPANIES' LOSSES.

There had been a lot of water damage and he believed that the mills had bought a great deal of water damaged cotton, witness went on to say. The insurance companies had suffered an enormous loss. He could not say that this loss was suffered in London and not in Bombay. He did not know if there was any insurance company whose capital was subscribed in Bombay.

Mr. Leslie remarked that there were two such companies.

Mr. Purshotamdass said that they had lost at least Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Simcox: Except these two companies, who have lost about Rs. 50,000, there is no man in Bombay who has become poorer by these fires?—Perhaps there are some shareholders of other companies in Bombay.

And the agents of the Insurance Companies—have they lost anything?—I believe some of them are paid on results.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that the top bales suffered comparatively less damage by water than the bottom bales. In the case of top bales, damage was done to the gunny and water slightly penetrated the cotton, which was liable to be discoloured, and to lose its brightness.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that after this water damaged cotton was taken up by the mills and spun and woven in Bombay and sold to the public after being bleached, it would not be possible for any one to say that the cloth was made from damaged cotton. The mills made money by buying this cotton cheap.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that he had sometimes given Rs. 20 per bale for water damaged cotton when he was satisfied that Rs. 15 was sufficient, as he could not otherwise settle the claim. He had done so with the knowledge of the insurance companies.

INSURANCE AGENT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Harakchand Raichand was the last witness examined. To the Chairman. He said that formerly he had been a representative of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, and had been latterly a representative of Messrs. Gaddum and Company, who were agents of several companies.

Asked if he had a theory as to the recent outbreaks of fire, he said that they could not be due to spontaneous combustion, because, according to him, spontaneous combustion could only occur if there was a temperature of 140 or 150 degrees in a full pressed bale and it was exposed to a heavy blast of wind. The bales then burst and the heat was fanned into a flame. In the mofussil, the fire first originated in loose cotton and then spread to the fully-pressed bales. A very continous sprays of sparks from an Engine helped by a very strong wind can set fire to full pressed bales in a running Railway wagon but such a contigency is unheard of in a Jetha or a godown.

The rate of insurance about forty years ago, when the practice of insuring cotton came into vogue, was six annas per bale. Ten years later it came down to four annas. The British companies then came on the scene, and there was such a fierce competition that the rate was practically reduced to nil. This lasted for a few months only. The rival companies had to surrender, when the Fire Insurance Association was formed, and the tariff was then settled.

To Mr. Purshotamdas, witness said that he had surveyed and settled several claims arising out of fires. In some cases he had suspected incendiarism, but he had to pay the claims for want of proof, though after a good deal of struggle. He was not present at the recent fires at Colaba, and had not formed any opinion about them. In 1906 he was in Bombay, but he had formed no opinion about the fires that broke out in that year. He could not say that these fires were due to incendiarism, but he could say this that the fires were due to the fact that ever since the establishment of the association, heavy losses had been paid by the companies without properly investigating the cause of those fires.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM HOME.

Ever since the formation of the association, he said, instructions had been continually received from Home to act on the principle that the more frequent the fires and higher the rates, the more business they would get.

To Mr. Leslie, witness replied that he could only say that the per centage of incendiary fires to accidental fires had increased. Twenty years ago, in fully-pressed bales it was one in ten and now it was five in ten. This curious falling away of good manners and morals was due to payment of exorbitant claims. He inferred this from the fact that formerly five per cent. was allowed as damage in kapas's fires and now 50 per cent. was allowed.

SUSPENSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The witness in his written statement said:—

The rate for cotton in full pressed bales at Colaba before the Association came into existence was about 4 annas per cent. per annum and the company had besides to pay the stamps which was a very high item in those days. At present the rate for cotton in full pressed bales is nearly 44 annas per cent, which amounts to about 1,100 per cent. of the original rate. This inspite of the risk being reduced by the introduction of fire extinguishing appliances all over the country. Another practice prevalent is that of reassuring the risks taken by other companies. This is a fair and legitimate business but the mischief creeps in as the reassuring companies here and treaty companies at home are as a rule deprived of the right of questioning the claims settled and paid by the first assuring company.

The first remedy therefore lies in the suspension of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and the Insurance Companies be allowed to work on their own account without reassuring any part of their undertaking.

The Committee then adjourned until this morning.

BOXES TO PROMOTE STREET TIDINESS.

The motor-buses of the London General Omnibus Company are being fitted with enamelled metal boxes into which passengers will drop their used tickets when alighting. Two of these boxes, which are of an ornamental design, will be fitted to the rear of each omnibus, one on top near the staircase and the other on the platform by the doorway.

The Company issue something like two million tickets in the course of a single day, and a day's supply of tickets weigh about a ton; if placed from end to end would stretch from London to Dover, would cover a space of nearly an acre, or, if placed flat on top of one another, would reach to a height of 1,666ft.

LADIES' PARLIAMENTARY GOLF AT STOKE POGES.

Photo by Topical Press

Miss Rutherford who opposed Lady Seaten Karr, driving.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

RETROSPECT CRITICISED.

MR SIMPSON'S REFEREEING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your retrospect of the recent Aga Khan Hockey Tournament published in your issue of 14th instant, you apparently lay claim to, to use your own words "an amount of courage and conviction to speak the honest truth, untainted by the spirit of partisanship." To anybody who was a frequent spectator at the games and now endeavours to view your remarks on the refereeing with impartiality, it appears that your comments are singularly biassed against Mr. Simpson, and I will now proceed to show how far your above quoted claim can be substantiated.

In your remarks re Mr. Simpson you say:—

Of the other referees Captain Simpson was the most prominent both in frequency of his appearance and what seemed at first a hopeless inability to remember the rule governing the penalty bully.

And further on:—

What moral suasion did the Committee of management of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament have to persist in allowing a particular referee to supervise the games, even after he had been repeatedly shewn to be hopelessly ignorant of the laws of the game?

The best answer to the foregoing statements is to refer you to your own remarks on the refereeing in the various matches at which Mr. Simpson officiated. For sake of brevity I confine my references to the dates only of the issues of your paper, in which the reports appeared:—

March 31st—"Turning to the supervision of the game by Messrs. Moir and Simpson it should be stated that it was very satisfactory on the whole etc."

Then follows a reference to the mistake made by Mr. Simpson where he omitted to blow the whistle when the ball had passed outside the circle after he had given a penalty bully:—

April 1st—The supervision of the game by Messrs. Singleton and Simpson was very satisfactory.

April 2nd—The supervision of the game by Messrs Ward and Simpson was on the whole very satisfactory both being quick and strict.

April 6th—The refereeing was extremely good and strict.

April 8th—The supervision of the game was quite strict and fair—and left nothing to be desired.

April 13th—The refereeing was not up to the last few days etc.

April 14th—The supervision of the game was at times very slack especially in the northern half of the ground.

April 17th—The supervision of the game was under Messrs Ward and Simpson. Generally it was satisfactory etc.

April 18th—.....which thanks to the close and strict supervision by Messrs Ward and Simpson, did not develop into foul play .....let us hope referees of the standing of Messrs Ward and Simpson will not let such instances go unpunished etc.

April 21st—Mr. Simpson was somewhat lax in the control in his half etc.

April 23rd—The supervision of the game by Messrs Ward and Simpson was undoubtedly up to the mark.

April 25th—Messrs Ward and Simpson were the referees—Both exercised a strict and fair supervision of the game, but the latter again made a serious mistake. He awarded a penalty bully against Flynn for fouling Cyriaco in the ring. The bully was taken by the two players mentioned who struck each others sticks three times over the ball as required, but Kynn immediately put his foot against the ball. Mr. Simpson ordered another 'bully' when he should have given a 'penalty goal.'

April 27th—Messrs Ward and Simpson were the referees and exercised a strict supervision over the game.

April 28th—Mesrs Ward and Simpson were the referees and were not so strict as they usually are in the matter of 'sticks.'

I will now summarize your remarks on the various games. From the above it will be seen that, out of the 14 matches at which Mr. Simpson officiated, and to which references to the refereeing were made in your paper, on eight occasions viz: on the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 23rd and 27th April the comments were, shall we say, highly commendatory. On April 13th, 14th and 28th the remarks were not quite so enthusiastic but as both referees generally were criticized we can dismiss these occasions from the argument. On April 21st Mr. Simpson was considered somewhat lax in his control by your reporter, but as this is merely a matter of opinion, and has no bearing on his alleged ignorance of the laws of the game, this instance can also be passed. I have therefore only your reports of the 31st March and 25th April to deal with. In regard to the incident at the first game of the Tournament it is not denied that Mr. Simpson erred owing to a slip of memory in not having stopped the game when the ball had passed out of the circle after the penalty bully had been taken. Even the best intentioned of referees are liable to mistakes at times and if your dictum, that a mistake in point of law is surely an unpardonable error, were carried out to the letter, we should soon have a distressing dearth of those gentlemen who come forward, often at considerable personal inconvenience, and give their services gratuitously in the interests of sport.

There is now only your report of the 25th April to dispose of. Here your reporter, in blaming Mr. Simpson for making another error, has overreached himself, and should have taken pains to ensure the accuracy of his statements since from his own wording he considered the supposed error serious. I have it on the authority of Mr. Simpson himself that he ordered the penalty bully to be taken over again because the players *did not strike each others sticks three times* on the first occasion and this is substantiated by another gentleman who officiated as a referee in the Tournament. Mr. Simpson's action in the matter was therefore quite correct as under Rule 9 it is clearly stated "Each player shall strike first the ground on his own side of the ball and then his opponents' stick three times alternately" and under the heading of "Penalties" "For any breach of this rule the 'bully' shall be taken again."

Your comments on the matches clearly shew that *once only* were you able to criticize Mr. Simpson's knowledge of the rules with any show of reason and I leave it to the impartiality and fairmindeness of your own words, "been *repeatedly* shewn to be hopelessly ignorant of the laws of the game" and was "a referee of such poor knowledge of the laws of the game of hockey."

Now that I have disposed of your references to Mr. Simpson, I will proceed to shew how much further the comments made in your retrospect, on the refereeing during the Tournament, have the merit of consistency. You say "It cannot be laid at our door that we have been hostile critics all through. We have had nothing but unstinted praise for the supervision of Messrs Ward, Sharp and Singleton although at times we had reason to comment unfavourably on a few isolated points of their decision."

If you turn up your account of 16th April of the Bombay Gymkhana v. Jhansi Railway Institute match you will see that Mr. Sharp was criticized for permitting the ball to be "scooped up" by the Jhansi right half back when he had ordered a "free hit"—a breach of rule 15. Now here is a case of another referee making a mistake on a point of law—in your eyes "an unpardonable error," but merely bearing out what I say regarding the liability of the best of refers to errar. In your haste to accord unstinted praise to the three gentlemen mentioned and to make what I consider to be invidious distinctions between the referees you have, let it be hoped unintentionally, overlooked this little point.

In the same issue you criticize Mr. Ward for having allowed me to step outside the goal line in order to take a "free hit" in a case where the ball lay a few inches within the line—You say that I should not have been allowed to do this under any circumstances as having stepped out of the touch line I was no longer in play. All the referees whom I spoke to on the matter and I are under the impression it is the ball which matters and not so much the position of the player. If your dictum had the authority of a rule behind it, a good many of the short corners taken from the right hand side of a goal would be penalized for infringement. And it is not an infrequent occurrence to see a left winger play a ball close to the side line when he is more or less outside the latter himself. How would this argument apply to football where in many cases a player taking a corner kick does not actually come within the field of play until the ball has left his foot. In any case it would be interesting to know on what authority your reporter found fault with Mr. Ward on this occasion, when there is nothing in the rules in support of his statements.

You go on to criticize the Committee of the Tournament for having allowed Mr. Simpson to continue officiating, and remark that "there is no one, not one living body, to question these most arbitrary and reprehensible methods of management, which would not be tolerated in any place where hockey is played under an Association."

To those, among them yourself, who seem to consider a Referees' Association a panacea for all the ills real or imaginary ascribed to the selection of referees by the Tournament Committee, I would commend a perusal of the following comments culled from the "Asian" dated 3rd May 1913 on the referring in the Beighton Cup Tournament at Calcutta where a Referees Association is in existence.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

The Beighton Cup.

By O. P.

If the refereeing at Bombay has not been very satisfactory the refereeing in Calcutta has been no better, and many good illustrations of what a referee should do, and what he should not do, have been witnessed in the Beighton tournament now in progress. I have been informed (I take it for what it's worth) that certain referees bet on the games; but whether a referee who has backed a certain team officiates in that match where he has got his two rupees on, or not, I cannot say—no individual, I should say, would be so unscrupulous to referee in a match when he had backed one of the teams; still the fact remains that certain and good illustrations of this character have been witnessed. I was told by a member of a team that the referees in a tie match recently were certainly favouring the team he was playing for, and when a statement of this kind is made, the sooner such referees were asked to resign the Referees' Association the better. If a player can be suspended for foul and dirty play, a referee, when he shows favour to a team, should also be dealt with in a similar manner. Of course some allowances must be made, and the referee has not been born who can officiate in a game without a blunder of some sort, but the interest of a game is greatly decided by the manner—or I should say, the judgment and experience—of a person holding that unenviable but very important position. The first and principal qualities required are: Experience, firmness, quickness of decision, and above all no favour to either side. In fact all referees should play the game—unfortunately some of them do not. But now to the week's hockey.

The above shows that they have by no means reached a referees' millennium in Calcutta in spite of the existence of an Association in that City and while on ordinary matters the refereeing there is apparently no better than in Bombay, even the bitterest opponents of the referees in the past tournament cannot deny that the latter have been absolutely free from actions which would lead to similar motives to those mentioned in the foregoing extract, being imputed to them.

I now leave it to the impartiality and fair-mindedness of those of your readers who take the trouble to read through the foregoing remarks to decide whether your comments on Mr. Simpson's refereeing in your retrospect of the Tournament substantiate your claim quoted by me in the opening para of this letter; I trust at least you will act up to that claim by finding space in a prominent position in your journal for this letter in its entirety.

The portrait shewn by you as being that of Essai of Jhansi is Cazalet's and not Essai's—Yours, etc.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 1914.
May 18.

[We have received a letter on the above subject also from Mr. R. W. Singleton, which, owing to the length of the above, we are obliged to hold over till to-morrow.—Editor B. C.]

MILITARY DAIRY FARM.

BRANCH DEPOT OPENED IN BOMBAY.

According to the "Advocate of India," the Government Military Dairy Farm at Kirkee has opened a depot at Bazzar Gate-street nearly opposite the old Bombay Brigade Office, and is supplying the military at Colaba and nearly all the civil hospitals, including St. George's Hospital with milk.

The depot is fitted up with the latest scientific appliances. It has a pasteurizing and cooling plant, and a cold storage is now under construction, and will be completed shortly.

Milk after being pasteurized at Kirkee to render all bacteria innocuous, is put up in large cans and railed twice a day to Bombay. A journey lasting for about four or five hours does not seem to affect it in the least even in this hot weather. On its arrival here it is repasteurized, cooled down rapidly by the refrigerating machine, and then distributed to consumers. A motor lorry will shortly be used for this purpose. The cans after being emptied are washed and sterilized by a steaming process. The temperature of the milk when it reaches Bombay is about 70 degrees, but when it once passes through the refrigerator, it is soon reduced to 50 degrees or less. The object of cooling the milk is to enable it to be kept sweet for a much longer time than it would otherwise do.

Questioned by a representative as to whether all these expensive and elaborate arrangements did not make the price of the milk prohibitive, Mr. Lamb, the manager of the depot, said that he was now supplying the military with milk at two annas a pound and the hospitals at two annas and three pies a pound, which rates were below those of the local dairies. In spite of this fact, the depot, although it did not make much of a profit, suffered no loss.

It is not the intention of the authorities to compete with the local dairies, but private individual can be supplied with milk if they send their servants for it.

Volunteers are reckoned as belonging to the regular forces so that members of Volunteer Corps stationed in Bombay can avail themselves of the concession rate which applies to the military.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CONCLUDING DAY.

A SUCCESSFUL GATHERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 19.

The Provincial Social Conference commenced the third day's proceedings at seven this morning when Mr. Joshi presided. The ninth resolution regarding the condemnation of demands for exorbitant dowries was moved by Professor V. G. Kale, (Ferguson College), who deprecated the practice in very strong terms. The resolution were seconded by Mr. Samant (Sholapur) and supported by Mr. Premlal Desai of Ahmadabad and it was unanimously passed.

LEGAL ASPECT OF INTERMARRIAGE.

The tenth resolution which related to the present restriction on intermarriage and the declaration by the Registrar of the Bombay Presidency that the addition of any qualifying words expressive of the actual religious belief of the parties marrying, is inadmissible and the paramount urgency of legislation making possible a legal marriage between persons of different castes, was brought forward by Mr. Jayakar, Barrister-at-Law of Bombay. He dwelt upon the matter from the legal point of view and showed how Mr. Basu's Bill would have helped to remove the difficulty in the matter of marriage of parties belonging to different castes. The resolution was duly passed after having received the support from Mr. Pradhan of Nagpur, Professor Koshambi and Mr. Shivratan Singh.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

The eleventh resolution which urged upon the social reformers the necessity of pushing forward the cause of widow re-marriage was placed before the Conference by Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanbhai B.A., of Ahmedabad who spoke in English. In seconding the resolution Mr. Patankar of Nasik, regretted that the cause of widow re-marriage had not made as much progress at it should have. In the true name of individualism he appealed to the audience to help the cause with all the strength at their command. After Mr. Girirao Anna had supported the resolution in a humorous speech it was duly passed.

EXTENSION OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society moved the twelfth resolution urging the extension of co-operation and social service movements throughout the Presidency as part of the social reform work. He pointed out that these movements will go a great way in the uplifting of the backward and down trodden classes. Mr. Kaikini (Yootmal) having seconded it the Conference unanimously passed the resolution.

The thirteenth and last resolution confirming the resolutions passed by previous Conferences in regard to promotion and better feelings between various castes and communities, condemnation of unequal marriages, doing away with restriction on foreign travel, condemnation of polygamy and discouragement of extravagant expenses, was moved by Mr. Kelkar, editor of the "Kesari" and it was supported by Hon. Mr. Keshavrao of Hyderabad (Deccan). This also was duly passed.

A brief speech from the chair thanking the Reception Committee for the honours they had done him, brought the proceedings of the Conference to a close.

The next provincial conference was invited to Amraoti by the Prsident, Mr. Joshi. The sittings will as usual be held there in the Easter holidays of the next year.

LADIES' SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A Ladies Social Conference was held in the evening in the Hazur Paga in the Poona City, under the presidency of Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanbhai of Ahmedabad. The gathering was large and of ladies only. In a lengthy address in English Mrs. Ramanbhai touched upon questions affecting welfare and progress of Social Reform among ladies. Several speeches were made in Mahrathi. The meeting was a great success.

POONA MUNICIPAL CASE.

ACCUSED ALL DISCHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 19.

The City Municipal Case before Mr. Leatham I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate came to a close today.

Mr. Gupte, one of the pleaders for the defence of the 18 accused, rose and objected to the proceedings as being illegal in the absence of sanction to prosecute from the District Judge.

Mr. Gupte argued that Bhikubhai having been discarged by the Court under section 195 class 1 sub-section C of the criminal precedure code for not having obtained the necessary sanction against him the case could not proceed against the other accused.

Bhikubhai was the chief perpetrator in the case and his discharge amounted to a discharge of the abettors. Supposing the District Judge did not give sanction to prosecute Bhikubhai what would become of the abettors?

The latest ruling of the Bombay High Court supported his view, that without sanction against the principal, the abettors could not be proceeded against.

He cited cases in support of his contention that the trial of all the accused could not be proceeded with.

After a short adjournment, and a consultation with the District Magistrate, the prosecution agreed not to proceed further and all the accused were discharged.

SIR B. REDWOOD'S REMINISCENCES.

ADVENT OF OIL ENGINE.

ENGLAND'S PETROL SUPPLY.

Sir Boverton Redwood, the famous chemist and scientist, received many congratulations on his birthday, on April 26, when he completed his sixty-eigth year. It was his good fortune says the "Morning Post," to specialise from an early date in the study of the prduction, distribution, and treatment of petroleum and its products, and his professional career coincides almost exactly with the development of the great petroleum industry. A representative of the "Morning Post" had the pleasure of meeting Sir Boverton a few days ago in London and of hearing from his own lips the story of an interesting career.

"I am," he said, "a Londoner by birth, having been born in Montaguo-street, under the shadow of the British Museum. Bloomsbury, as most people are aware, consists mainly at the present time of hotels and boarding-houses, but in my young days, when locomotion was more difficult and people lived nearer the centre, it was a family residential neighbourhood. My father, Dr Theophilus Redwood, came from Boverton, in Glamorganshire, whence my Christian name, and he was for over forty years Professor of Chemistry to the Phramaceutical Society. The family was settled for many years in the West of England. An ancestor of mine, Robert Redwood, a Bristol merchant, was so far in advance of his time that in 1615 he presented to that town the first public library ever instituted in this country. That library still exists, and you can see there the documents relating to the endowment. The motto on our family crest, *Lumen sevimus antique*, may seem rather an arrogant one, but it has reference simply to my ancestor's gift to his native city. There have been Redwoods in many different places in the West country. My father's brotLer Charles was a solicitor at Cowbridge. Charles Redwood was a very remarkable man. For many years he was on terms of intimacy with Thomas Carlyle; in fact, he was one of the very few persons whom that rather crotchety philosopher really held in esteem. Carlyle, in a letter that has been published, called him 'the honest lawyer,' thereby, I am sorry to say, casting a slur on an honourable profession. I have in my possession a number of Carlyle's letter to my uncle which throw a new light on the character of the former, for they display a humanity and kindness of heart with which few people credit him. They will never be published, however, because, in my judgment, they are of too intimate a character to be given to the world. Carlyle used to visit my uncle, who wold lay in a stock of clay pipes of a particular description for his use, for he never smoked the same pipe twice. I have seen in an outhouse at my uncle's place a huge stock of these pipes, which had served their purpose. What became of them eventually I do not know, but I daresay that if they were still in existence Carlyle worshippers would be willing to pay a good price for them. But to return to my early days, I was sent to University College School, where the foundation was laid of my scientific education. As was not unnatural, having regard to the position occupied by my father, I took a keen interest in all that related to science both at College and in my spare time. When I was still a mere boy I became the proud owner of an old ship's boat, which I fitted up with a second-hand collection of machinery, and many were the adventures I had in exploring the upper reaches of the Thames in this small craft. On leaving University College I went to the Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury-square, where I studied chemistry under my father."

THE PATROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

"In 1869, while I was working there, I learned that the Petroleum Association was desirous of appointing an analytical chemist to the post of Secretary of that institution. The duties were not onerous, involving as they did attendance for not more than two hours a day, and the remuneration was £100 per annum. I applied for the post and was elected, and thus I began to make acquaintance with the patroleum industry which was then in its infancy, the first well having been drilled in the United States only ten years previously. In those days the scope for professional work in connection with the industry was very limited, but I found the subject so attractive that I decided to devote myself to it exclusively. It appeared to me that the business of finding oil and rendering it available for the use of mankind was one which would lend itself with peculiar advantage to scientific treatment, and I made up my mind to qualify myself to give advice in that direction. I took the chance that the industry would grow to such an extent as to provide me with employment, and I have not forgotten the discouragement I received from well-meaning friends, who commiserated me on having chosen to specialise in so restricted an area. In 1872 I gave evidence on the testing of petroleum before a Select Committee of the House of Lords, was consulted by the Government on the subject of petroleum legislation in 1876 and 1877, was associated with the late Sir Frederick Abel in the experimental investigation which led to the adoption of the present legal test for petroleum, and paid my first visit to the oilfields of the United States where I gained some knowledge of coil fever' and of the romance attaching to 'striking oil.' I inspected the oilfields of Baker on the Caspian Sea, before the petroleum industry of Russia became of world-wide importance, and subsequently proceeded to India in connection with the testingg of petroleum in that country. In 1883 I gave evidence before another Select Committee of the House of Lords, and in that year, as well as in 1886, I accompanied the late Sir Vivian Majendie, her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives, on long tours of inspection in the principal European countries, the United States, and Canada, with a view to collecting information as to the petroleum industry, for the guidance of the Government."

THE VISCOSITY OF PETROLEUM.

"An important question, that of the viscosity of petroleum products, engaged my attention in 1886. The object I had in view was the standardisation of its procedure, and the outcome of my labours was the general adoption of the instrument known as the Redwood viscometer now used in testing the oil fuel supplied to the Admiralty. In 1892 I visited Egypt in connection with the transport of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal, and devised an instrument for testing the atmosphere of the tanks of tank-steamships. To a far greater extent than I ever anticipated, I have lived to see the dreams of my youth realised, but I am conscious that the advent of the Diesel engine and the recognition of the value of oil fuel, the industry, large as it is, is destined to become of far greater importance, and, therefore, in the declining years of my life I am doing my best to encourage the specialised education and training of young men to carry on the work. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I have been enabled to take part in the provision of the requisite facilities at Birmingham University and the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, as well as in the founding of the Institution of Petroleum industry. The man who will find out how to detect the presence of petroleum in paying quantities beneath a couple of thousand feet of everlying strate will be one of the greatest benefactors the human race could have. Of course, I know that sanguine inventors have claimed to have discovered the secret. From time to time I receive visits from such persons. One of them I put to the test by conducting him to a meadow where, shortly before, a few barrels of oil had been buried. He failed to find the oil, but when he was told of the existence of the barrels he was quite unabashed. Nature, he said, never provided oil ready barrelled, and the circumstance that his instrument did not show any indication of oil in this particular instance was the best possible proof of its extraordinary power of discrimination."

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

The notion of Sir Boverton's friends at the outset of his career that he was specialising on too narrow a subject seems rather strange in view of subsequent developments. The fact is that the subject of the petroleum industry is now so vast that no man can hope to keep pace with its developments, and therefore there is what may be called specialism within specialism "Roughly," says Sir Boverton, "the subject may be divided into three branches: geology, engineering, and exploitation. The geologist shows us where we are likely to find supplies; the engineer enables us to bring them to the surface; and the man of business, such as Mr. Rockefeller, Lord Cowdray, or Sir Marcus Samfel, makes the business profitable by exploitation, which includes storage, transport, and distribution. Petroleum has been known from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Thus we know that in the building of the Tower of Babel asphalt slime was used. In the Book of Job there occurs the passage: 'And the rock poured me out rivers of oil'; and there are many similar allusions in the Bible, while in Plutarch's Life of Alexander mention is made of an inexhaustible stream of fire which came out of the earth. There is no evidence, however, so far as I am aware to show that the ancients employed petroleum as an illuminant. With us nowadays this particular use of it is so common that there is no need to dwell upon it. Far more interesting is its use in connection with engines and especially marine engines. As a member of the Royal Commission on Fuel and Engines which is now sitting, I am pledged to secrecy on matters which have come to my knowledge officially, but this I may say without any breach of trust, that the navies of the world will as time goes on become more and more dependent on oil fuel, and that is therefore imperative that steps should be taken to render this country independent of foreign control in relation to the supplies of such fuel."

OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

"The recognition of the value of oil fuel for the Royal Navy is a matter for which I have been striving for years, and if I succeed in doing nothing else I shall feel that my work has not been in vain. It may be asked why it is that naval engineers have been so slow to recognise the possibilities of petroleum. Well, in the first place, all new ideas are slow to take practical shape. This was notably the case with the steam engine, the general principle of which was known as early as the Seventeenth Century, some seventy years before James Watt took out his first patent in 1769. In the case of oil fuel it must be remembered that one cause that has checked its use has been the doubt that has been felt as to the possibility of securing permanent supplies. In the case of the Royal Navy, of course, that is a vital consideration. As regards the mercantile marine, it may be said the engineers and shipbuilders have been waiting for the producers of petroleum to increase their output, while, on the other hand, the owners of oilfields have been waiting for assured markets before embarking fresh capital in developments. Each side has been looking to the other to make a move."

NEW SOURCES OF OIL SUPPLY.

"As it is, the production of oil is constantly increasing, and new sources of supply are being made available. The bulk is produced in the United States, but other countries are constantly being laid under contribution. So recently as the year 1907 Mexico had no oil wells at all; now it ranks third among the nations of the earth in this particular industry, and when the unhappy state of political affairs existing there at the present moment is at an end there is bound to be a greatly increased output. Nor are we in England entirely dependent on foreign supplies. For the past sixty years there has been an industry concerned with the destillation of bituminous shale, or oil shale, in Scotland, and this again is capable of very great extension. Further than that, there are deposits of cannel coal, which also yields oil, and there are the Kimmeridge shale deposits of Dorsetshire, which could be utilised in the same way. In fact, it is difficult to assign a limit to the possibilities of production in the future. When I began to study the subject no one had ever heard of the oilfields of Baku except a few Fire War Shippers from Persia who went there to worship the eternal fires, as they were called. After my first visit to the Caspian I was besieged with inquiries by people interested in the American industry as to the effect the competition of Russian oil would have on their business, and when I related how I had there seen wonderful fountains or spouting wells throwing up thousands of tons of oil per day, they were very despondent. We have seen since how the demand has even more than kept pace with the supply. A curious point to note is the continual advance in the employment of candles, side by side with the enormous consumption of oil for domestic illumination. The fact is that the more we have the more we want in the shape of the conveniences of modern life. We specialise; we find that a shaded candle on a dinner table gives a pleasing light, which you cannot get it any other way, and similar instances to the point might be cited."

A GROUNDLESS PANIC.

"This explains how it is that industries often continue to flourish in spite of powerful competition. I remember that on the occasion of the opening of the first underground railway in London a friend of mine, who was managing director of the London General Omnibus Company, came to me in great trepidation, and said: 'If you have any shares in the Omnibus Company, sell them. It is inconceivable that people will submit to be shaken by being dragged over ill-paved roads in omnibuses when they can be flashed from one side of London to the other by the trains of the underground railway.' We all know what a number of

SIX-SEATER MOTOR ON TWO WHEELS.

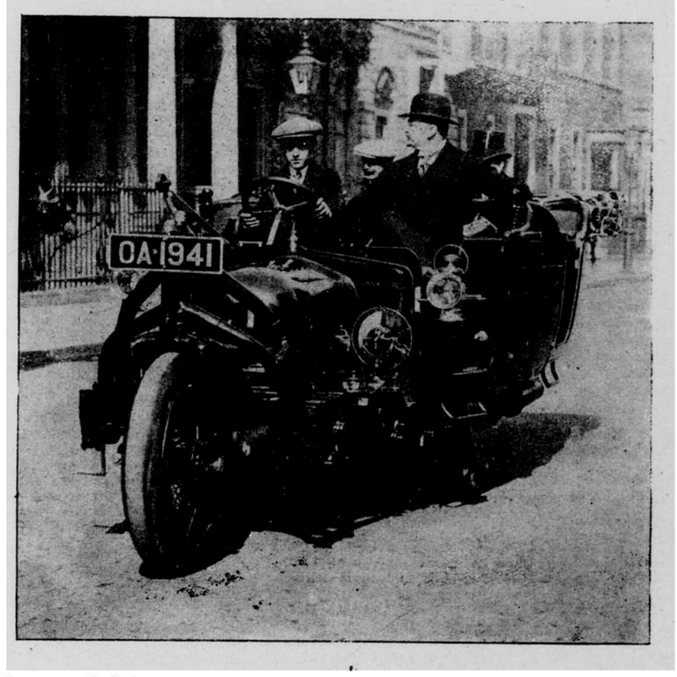

Photo by Topical Press.

The car on its trial run in London, with the inventor Dr. Schilowsky in front.

The latest in the motoring world is the invention of the gyroscopic motor. The inventor Dr. Pierre Schilowsky is an eminent Russian engineer, and the object of the gyroscope is to balance the vehicle and driven by electricity it accomplishes its work whether the car is running in a straight line, rounding curves or ascending or descending hills. The weight of the gyroscope wheel increases the weight of the car which weighs 3 tons, but this is compensated for by the absence from lateral shock. Another advantage is that the Schilowsky Gyroscopic Monotrack Automobile, which is the full name, only requires a narrow track and is therefore suitable for new and undeveloped countries.

The propelling power of the car is distinct from the driving of the gyroscope being as an ordinary motor-car, the rear wheel being driven by a propeller shaft. To show off the capabilities of the new invention a demonstration was held in Portman Square, W.C., on the 28th of April which caused a considerable amount of excitement to taxi-drivers, motorbus drivers and conductors.

underground lines have been opened since then, and also concurrently with that how great has been the increase of omnibus traffic. To return to petroleum, I may point out to you that but for the Russian supplies and, later, the supplies from the Dutch East Indies, we should long ago have had a famine in petroleum. This applies especially to the supply of petrol, which is, of course, a product of petroleum. At the present moment the greater part of the petrol consumed in this country comes from Sumatra and Borneo. In America the consumption of petrol has increased so rapidly, that very soon, in all probability, in spite of the gigantic output, the exports of this product from that country will be discontinued. The increased demand has led to a considerable increase in price. My remedy is the employment of cheap alcohol for the production of power. That, however, is for the future rather than the present. Our existing engines are not quite suitable for the employment of alcohol, and, moreover, our present fiscal system stands in the way, for methylated spirit would not be suitable, while as to spirit on which duty has to be paid the price would be prohibitive."

Sir Boverton was Knighted in 1905, and in 1911 was created a Baronet. He is Adviser on Petroleum to the Admiralty and other public offices, Consulting Adviser to the Corporation of London under the Petroleum Acts, and Adviser on Petroleum Transport to the Port of London Authority; he occupies important posts in connection with learned societies, and he has received many decorations and distinctions from foreign Governments and public bodies.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

COLONEL SEELY ON THE PLOT.

DEFENCE OF THE ARMY.

THE ULSTER MOBILISATION.

Colonel Seely, M.P., was entertained on the night of Saturday April 25, to dinner by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Club, of which he is an ex-President.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guest," proposed by Mr. G. A. France, M.P., Colonel Seely remarked that he had learned to respect some Newcastle and Northumbrian men, and at this particular period their friendship and help had been of more value to him than he could say. Sir Edward Grey had begged him, in reference to recent events to act irrespective of his personal wishes and in accordance with public interest, and Sir Edward was good enough to say that he (Colonel Seely) had done this. Thomas Burt came to him and said: "You have acted rightly." (Cheers.) The Prime Minister had laid down definitely the rules which must apply to the application of armed force within these islands. It was now definitely established that the Government would take no step outside the law, but that they would take every step within the law. (Cheers.) At the end of this buisness he saw Lord Morley, who said: "You have taken a consistent and straight line." In taking the line he did not wish to save himself. He had suffered. It was not a light thing to go through the experience which he had passed through. They might be quite sure that he did not serve the Liberal Patry for hire. It had been a hard time, but he rejoiced that in the main essentials of policy and principle he had stood not only by his colleagues but by the whole policy and principle of the great Liberal Party.

THE PLOT.

Dealing with the question of the plot, he said the allegations were that by a day or two of butchery the Government intended to shatter the Ulster movement, but the movements actually made were designed merely to protect large stores of ammunition and rifles. People sometimes asked why he chose this particular moment. His reply was that week by week he had received reports from the Irish Government as to the progress of the Volunteer Force and their actions. Moreover, the Government had prohibited the importation of arms, but they found that nevertheless arms were being imported. It became apparent that there was a body of men deliberately attempting to evade the lawful order issued by the Privy Council, and he would have faltered in his duty if he did not insist to the Cabinet as he did insist upon moving the men forward. (Cheers.) If he was to choose whether he was to be called a coward or an assassin—and he had been called both—in all justice and honour he was an assassin. (Laughter and hear, hear.) A little fresh light had been thrown on the matter within the last few days by the White Paper. In a characteristically straightforward memorandum Sir Arthur Paget at the end of the document accepted all responsibility for an error of judgment, though in point of fact the responsibility rested not with him, but with those who started these scares. From this it would be seen that the Government and he himself (Colonel Seely) as the principal person concerned were convinced that these precautionary movements would be understood and carried through without opposition.

AWAITING AN ANSWER.

"I say," went on Colonel Seely, "if that is the plot, no Government that did not make such a plot would be fit to hold office for an hour. (Cheers.) It is said that these large reinforcements were ordered to proceed, not to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty, but by a day or two of butchery to shatter the movement. Why, then, did not the butchery come off? Why are not the men there now? I await an answer. Did they refuse to go? No one had claimed that. No counter order was ever issued by me, and, as far as I am aware, none has been issued since. Every order was effectually obeyed. If that was a plot the exists today, or did till I ceased to be Secretary of State, and I presume does still. Our position is perfectly clear. We are not going to attack men who do not break the law, but we will support the civil power to the last man." (Cheers.) But, he went on to ask, what about their opponents? He might be asked why the Government had not dealt with this dangerous movements in Ulster before, and why they had not brought Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry to book? (Cheers.) The answer was two-fold. With regard to the legal aspect of the case, they were advised, and he believed it to be the fact, that no actual breach of the law had been committed. They were advised that hypothetical treason was not treason. Besides, perhaps it was not unreasonable to assume that a force that was organised and led by a Privy Councillor, and that was officered in no inconsiderable degree by ministers of the Christian religion, would not break the law and attack the police in the execution of their duty. It was not unreasonable to assume that a force so led and officered would not be so faithless to their oath and to the religion they professed as to indulge in actions which might lead to wholesale massacres. Now, however, all possibility of misapprehension was over. And he said this to the Ulster Volunteers—here they had the words of a man whose word no man, excepting one, had ever ventured to doubt, and all illusions were now gone—now what were the Ulster Volunteers going to do?

A GRAVE SITUATION.

He saw interesting things in the morning and evening papers. The accounts in the latter were still unverified, and he said nothing about them, but if all the heard was true we were faced with a situation the gravity of which it was impossible to overestimate. It appeared that on Friday night the Ulster Volunteers were mobilised, not all of them, apparently about 30,000. It was a strange thing that the moving of about 1,400 of his Majesty's troops should be regarded as a vile plot and as provocate action, whilst the mobilisation of 30,000 men was a proper thing to do. He asked and demanded to know whether the Ulster Volunteers had these Maxim guns which they were reported to possess, and if so, what were they for and whom were they to shoot? (Cheers.) He called upon the Bishop, who blessed the Colours, to answer or to go down to Christendom as an arch hypocrite. (Cheers.) It was time to face these things. They on their side had made great sacrifices, in face of great provocation they and avoided the use of force; now they boldly and determinedly called upon the other side to follow the same course, and in these political matters to abstain from using any gun, rifle, Maxim, or touching any policeman or Customs officer. As Englishmen had done for the last 100 years, they should confine themselves to political opposition. He next directed the minds of his hearers to what he described as the cause of all the trouble, and referred to the speeches of Mr. Bonar Law at Blenheim and elsewhere. Now Parliament was defied. If Home Rule passed—and that it would pass he had no doubt—(cheers)—it would be the law of the land. The Government were decided to go forward, to stick to the law and to be just and resolute, and they would win through.

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

He supposed that ere long they would go to the country, he did not know when, but it would be sooner or later, but let them not go to the country on the people against the Army. He could not support the cry. The Army were brave, good men, who knew nothing about politics, and it would be a false cry. They should go to the country against those who had tried to corrupt our brave soldiers—(cheers)—they should go to the country for their own great causes, Free Trade, social legislation, the supremacy of Parliament; they should go to the country for the sake of the peace of Ireland, and to settle the Home Rule controversy. (Cheers.) In the course of other remarks, he paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith, and said that in assuming the office of Secretary of State for War he had saved the Army and very possibly saved the State. Colonel Seely, in referring to the Parliamentary controversy in which he was concerned, said he had adhered to and repeated with emphasis every word that he used in the House of Commons. There were hot-headed people, but the Liberal Party might thank their stars that rash counsels did not prevail; there might have been no more Liberal Party for a generation if they had prevailed.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 19.

The programme for this year's Southern India Rifle Association meeting, to take place from September 2nd to 12th, which is greatly in advance of previous years, includes a new match on lines of "King's Prize" at Risley to be open to the British members of any rank of the army and volunteers in India, Burma or Ceylon and the British fleet in Indian waters. It will be fired in three stages from 300 to 1,000 yards the 128 prizes aggregating Rs. 1,500 of which the first will be a gold medal and Rs. 300 and others silver and bronze medals plus money prizes.

Unusually handsome inducements are offered to all competitors this year and the regular army men have a special class for competition with the Service rifles.

'NEVER HAD A CHANCE.'

A CAREER OF CRIME.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY A BURGLAR.

A remarkable speech was made at the London Sessions on April 29th, by George Percy Richards, 47, an ex-convict, who was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and six years' preventive detention for a burglary at Holloway and as an habitual criminal, writes the "Standard."

"The householder in this case," the prisoner said, "wanted to fight me, and that is what I never would do. You know, my lord, I think that householders are often to blame for provoking burglars. . . . I want to make this case a test case for other poor devils who are turned out of prison as I was. I was turned out of Dartmoor Prison after doing a great deal of good work with only a shilling and my ticket to London. I had to keep myself all that day and find food and lodging for the night on that shilling. Whilst in prison I did copies of 'God Save the King' in colours, and the governor sent one to Lord Roberts and another one to the regiment to which he used to belong. . . . Years ago I pleaded guilty before Justice Grantham twice, and I was treated in a shameful way. For a man to receive seven years as I did for a paltry offence I regard as ridiculous, I do really—I think it terrible."

The following convictions were proved against him:—1890, twelve months, abduction; 1893, three years, burglary; 1896, twelve months and licence revoked, attempted burglary; 1900, 15 months, housebreaking; 1901, nine months, larceny and receiving; 1902, five years, housebreaking; 1906, twelve months and licence revoked, Prevention of Crimes Act; 1908, seven years, housebreaking.

"I am a man who has never had a chance," he then declared. "All my sentences have been harsh. I was released on March 5, and was arrested again on the third of this month." The night he was liberated, he added, he went to the police station because he was turned out of Dartmoor with only a shilling. "I came to borrow money," he went on "I said I had been shamefully treated, as I was entitled to £6. The Aid Society had it, and they are a pack of arrant frauds, who feather their own gorgeous nests in the suburbs. I went to a hotel with the money I borrowed and then I paid the money back again. Later I borrowed more money from the officers, which I could not pay back, but I sold two copies of 'God Save the King' for half a crown each to detectives. The police have been very good to me."

KINDNESS OF THE POLICE.

Detective-sergeant Pitchley, in reply to the prisoner, said that the accused had been invited to the home of another officer on a Sunday evening so that the latter's wife might accompany him on the piano in his practice on the violin, so that he might obtain a situation in an orchestra. The witness also spoke to a missionary on his behalf, and obtained the promise of an allowance from a brother of the accused, the brother being the head of a big London firm. It was eventually arranged that the accused should play the violin at matinee performances at a picture palace. He, however, could not then be found.

The accused explained that he had to pawn his violin and his watch to pay his board and lodging. "I was a deserving prisoner, my lord," he went on, "because I had the maximum time of 21 months taken off my sentence because of my good conduct. I was entitled to £6, but it was a situation I wanted. . . . It's no use me going round for a situation. I'm branded as a discharged convict, and people won't have me. . . . Do you know my lord, that it is common knowledge among the warders at Dartmoor that when prisoners are released they commence their 'honest livelihood' by picking pockets on their way from Dartmoor to London? They have to do it. It is shameful, is it not?. . . . Twelve months for my first offence—abduction—ruined me, and I have had no chance and harsh sentences. During that twelve months I mixed with criminals, and it was only because the girl's father wished me to marry the girl and the mother did not. The girl is still unmarried, and last time I was out of prison I kept her. Why, 25 years ago I was a newspaper reporter in this very court."

Mr. Lawrie said that with regard to the statements made of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, he would like to say that that society did all they could. They did what they thought best, and he could imagine nothing more unwise than to give ex-convicts the whole of their money directly they came out of prison. Their method had been found to work successfully, and they gave the prisoner the whole of his £6 and 12s. in addition eventually. The smallest sentence he could possibly pass consistent with his duty was three years' penal servitude and six years' preventive detention.

The prisoner walked quietly out of the dock.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing **headache?** *That needn't be—Stearn's Headache* **Cure** *will put you right.*

CASE AGAINST MR. CROSLAND.

ALLEGED PLOT TO RUIN MR. ROBERT ROSS.

LETTERS OF LORD A. DOUGLAS

The case against Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author of "The Unspeakable Scot," was opened at Marylebone Police Court on April 27. He is charged on a warrant with being concerned with Lord Alfred Douglas in a conspiracy, together and with other persons unknown, falsely to charge Robert Baldwin Ross with having committed certain acts with Charles Garratt, says the "Daily Mail."

The magistrate (Mr. Paul Taylor), referring to Lord Alfred Douglas's letter to him, said that the first he knew of it was when he saw it in the Press. If the news agency responsible for its publication had asked him if he had any objection to the contents being disclosed, the agency would have known that the letter had never reached that court. All he wished to say was that the publication was not with his consent or with his knowledge.

MR. WILD'S STATEMENT.

In opening the case Mr. Wild said that Mr. Ross was friendly with Oscar Wilde in friendly terms with his wife and family. Mr. Ross was a man of birth and culture. His father was Solicitor-General for Canada and Speaker of the Canadian Senate. Mr. Ross was also well known as an author and art critic, and was now acting as assessor of picture valuations to the Board of Inland Revenue. He shared in common with the literary world an admiration for the genius of that brilliant and versatile writer Oscar Wilde. Wilde was convicted at the Old Bailey and was sentenced to two years' hard labour, which he largely served in Reading Gaol. He came out in 1897, a broken man, and died in 1900. "And to the credit of Mr. Ross, be it said that when the world forsook Wilde he did not forsake him but remained his friend and assisted him and his family to the end."

After Wilde's death, said counsel, Mr. Ross was appointed his literary executor, and in all that he had since published of Wilde's work he had acted for the sole benefit of Wilde's family and had not himself received a solitary farthing.

In 1912 Mr. A. Ransome published his book, "Oscar Wilde: A Critical Study," dedicated to Mr. Ross. Lord Alfred Douglas began a libel action against the author of the book. Justification was pleaded and documents were produced which undoubtedly were furnished by Mr. Ross.

Counsel read a letter which, he said, was from Lord Alfred to Mr. Ross. It contained the following:—

> I am well aware I have to thank you for handing to Ransome for production at the trial the Mss. of the letter Oscar Wilde wrote to me, a copy of which you profess to have sent to me. No doubt to your blackmailer's mind this is a fine coup. You and your filthy associates, who are scum of the earth, imagine I shall be very much perturbed.
>
> As a matter of fact, I was always aware that you had in your possession the original of the letter, with all its plain lies and obvious absurdities. . . I was equally aware that you were keeping this for the purpose of blackmail... I shall smash you all finally, because I am a decent and straight man. I will show you up before the world for what you are. Quite apart from that, it is my intention to give you a thrashing with a horse-whip.

Then, added counsel, there was this pregnant sentence:

> Also there are other things in store for you, but I will not go into them now. There is time for everything. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."—Alfred Bruce Douglas to Ross.— and Blackmailer.

The next day Lord Alfred wrote to Mr. Ross a further letter, said counsel, in which he repeated his threat of a thrashing and concluded: "After that other things will happen."

"This false charge, concocted by Lord Alfred Douglas and Crosland, was undoubtedly one of the other things which were going to happen to Mr. Ross," counsel commented. "The result of the action was the completion of the hatred and vindictiveness which Lord Alfred felt against Mr. Ross."

THE YOUTH GARRATT.

Mr. Wild said that last August a "peculiar youth" named Garratt, at one time connected with militant suffragism, came to London from his native village, Countesthorpe, in Leicestershire. The allegation against Mr. Ross referred to September 17 last, but on September 5, Mr. Ross left England for Russia, remaining away until October 5.

Council said that on September 17 Garratt, after dining with a Mr. Millard, was arrested, and at Marlborough-street was ordered three months' hard labour for importuning. Mr. Mead reprimanded Millard for having any association with Garratt. Mr. Ross, who had helped Millard by giving him secretarial work, refused to employ Millard any longer. Never in his life had Mr. Ross set eyes on Garratt. In prison Garratt received two visits from emissaries of Lord Alfred, who showed Garratt a photograph of Ross. Garratt was asked if he knew it, and was told that when he left prison he would be met. It had actually been said by one of the conspirators, "If you can link up Millard and Garratt, and Millard and Ross, it is quite easy to link up Garratt and Ross." Everything was to be done to ruin Mr. Ross.

Crosland, counsel said, visited Leicestershire and told Mrs. Garratt that her son had been turned out of a flat shared by Millard and Ross, and that Millard and Ross ought to be in the dock instead of her son. The statement that Mr. Ross shared a flat with Millard was a lie.

Then Lord Alfred took Garratt out to luncheon, it was stated, and told him that if he (Garratt) would say something about Ross it would drive him out of the country, Lord Alfred went out and returned with Crosland. Something was concocted, Lord Alfred taking out a piece of paper, and Garratt saw written on it something to the effect that he had had dealings with Ross. Garratt pointed out that it was untrue. "We might as well make £1,000 through this case as not," said Crosland. Lord Alfred promised to set Garratt up in business out of the money.

They took the boy to Scotland Yard, where he signed some statement, said counsel, but the police took no action. Later Lord Alfred took the boy to a commissioner of oaths, before whom Garratt swore a statement. Lord Alfred sent Mrs Garratt 10s., a week for the maintenance of her son. Next a firm of solicitors acting for Lord Alfred notified Mrs. Garratt that an action for damages had been begun on behalf of her son. Later she was told the action had been dismissed for want of prosecution. At length Garratt was so frightened that he ran away, and Lord Alfred and Crosland lost their principal asset. Garratt was later arrested and sent to prison, where he had since made a statement.

When Crosland was arrested, said counsel, documents in his possession showed that his real object was blackmail. There were also letters to him form Lord Alfred. One dated November 13, 1913, ran:

> Dear Crosland—I am, as you know, in a state of desperate hard-upness. I have received notice that my telephone will be cut off in a few days, and a final notice of the electric and gas. I have exactly 15s. 2d. of which I am spending in sending you a telegram. It is a matter of shillings with me, yet this moment you choose to go off to Monte Carlo, which must at least have cost £10 and on a single ticket! I have no means of getting this money.

After Mr. Wild had mentioned that Lord Alfred actually applied to Mr. Paul Taylor for process, which was refused, against Mr. Ross, the case was adjourned.

On the following day Mrs. Garratt, the widowed mother of the boy Garratt, cross-examined by Mr. Comyns Carr, said she knew her son had been in prison but did not know what for until she saw Mr. Corsland.

Did he say that a man named Millard had ruined your son?—I understood him to say Millard and Ross, both of them.

Did he say Millard had ruined your son and that Ross had something to do with it —No; I understood that both men were responsible. She added that she understood her boy made a statement which was communicated to Scotland Yard, but she did not hear it said that if the officials decided to prosecute, Millard and Ross would probably go to prison. Mr. Crosland said the boy was more to be pitied than blamed and that the best thing for him to do was to return home.

On Mr. Crosland's second visit, said the witness, he said something for the first time about her getting damages.

Before saying that did he say that Scotland Yard had decided not to prosecute? - No, Sir, I am quite sure I did not hear him say that.

Counsel mentioned the Suffragettes. "All I know about my son and the Suffragettes," she said, "is that I understood my son to say he came to London with the Suffragettes."

"SMARTEST IN THE FAMILY."

Counsel: Did you say your son was given to exaggerating his station in life and making out he was more important than he really was?—He was a smart son. He was the smartest in the family and wanted to be larger than he was.

Didn't you tell Mr. Crosland that?—Yes.

And didn't Mr. Crosland say Scotland Yard complained that he had been romancing to them about his station in life?—No.

Asked about the £1,000, she said Mr. Crosland told her that the damages would amount to that sum.

Counsel: That is your recollection?—Yes, and I am not the only one he said it to.

Who did you understand was to have the £1,000?—I understood I was to have he £1,000 to set my son up in a little business.

From first to last was it ever suggested that Mr. Crosland was to have any part of he £1,000?—Oh, no! He wasn't to have any. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carr (to the magistrate): You will remember that this case was opened as one of blackmail on the part of Mr. Crosland, and that his motive was entirely mercenary.

The witness said that when she came to London Mr. Crossland told her he was advised that he could not proceed with the action against Ross and Millard. But he did not say the next thing to be done would be to go to the police court. She had not seen her son since he ran away from the solicitor's office. (He ran away last February, the witness said at the previous hearing.)

Counsel showed the witness the statement which said she made before going to the court, and she admitted that the signature on the document was hers. Counsel remarked that in opening the case Mr. Wild made a great point of the fact that at the time the charge was laid, on September 17, Mr. Ross was in Russia, whereas the charge was in fact laid in the first week in August.

Mrs. Garratt said that as soon as her son entered the room at the solicitor's office he told he knew nothing about the case, and that was the first time she heard the statement. Her son did not tell her that he had been in communication with Ross and Millard, or that they had made others to him to return to them, nor did she tell Crosland that he had said so.

The case was adjourned.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garratt, of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire, was the first witness. She described herself as a widowed charwoman. Her son Charles had been away from home for some years. About December 10 last Crosland called at her cottage and asked her where her son was, and then went with her to her son-in-law's cottage, where Crosland made allegations against Mr. Ross and a Mr. Millard in respect of the youth Charles. He added that Ross and Millard met the boy at a street corner and took him to a place of refreshment, where he had a bottle of mineral water and afterwards did not remember anything. else. When he awoke he found himself locked up. Crosland said that her son had been given three months' imprisonment, which Ross and Millard ought to have received instead.

LETTER TO THE MOTHER.

A few days later, said the witness, she received a letter from Lord Alfred, who wrote from the Grosvenor Hotel that Charles had been released from Pentonville Prison, and added:

> I took your son to luncheon, where he dictated a statement to me and signed it. This statement contained incriminating matter concerning a man named Millard and a man named Ross. After lunch I drove your son to Scotland Yard. . . As a result he made a statement and at the request of the authorities attended again on Saturday.
>
> As his statement is not complete he has been directed to attend again. I write this letter so that there may be no misapprehension as to my motive for seeing your son.

Crosland again visited her (said the witness) and asked her if she had received a document to sign. She had not received it, and he said that if she signed it it would be a good thing for her and her son. "He said that if I signed it it would get his (her son's) character back and help him get another situation."

Mr. Crosland, she added, assured her she would incur no expense, as he and Lord Alfred Dougals would find all the necessary money. The following day, December 16, the document arrived by post, and after signing it she sent it to Lord Alfred. What it was about she could not now remember.

Then Crosland paid a third visit, she said, and told her he had been trying to persuade her son to return home. He wanted Charley to come home while they were seeing what could be done about Ross and Millard. If the boy refused she was to fetch him. Lord Alfred would pay 10s. a week for the boy's keep at home. Charley did return and was at home seven weeks. Six payments were made, two by Crosland and the rest by postal orders.

MOTHER'S VISIT TO LONDON.

The witness identified a letter which Lord Alfred wrote to her on December 18 to the effect that everything would be done to prosecute her son's claim against Ross and Millard. She also heard from Crosland, who asked her to sign a form required for issuing a writ and to send it to the solicitors whom he named. Later she was asked by the solicitors to sign another form, as they were suing Ross and Millard. On December 20 Charley returned home, and on December 24 she got another letter from Lord Alfred, who wrote:

> He (Charley) must on no account leave home or have any communication with anyone except—(the solicitor) and myself. Everything is going very well, and immediately after Christmas I hope to have good news for you. Tell Charley I have received his letter and that he is very foolish to wish, to be gack to London. If he does he will rum himself for life and lose all chance of getting damages from these men.

On February 5, said Mrs. Garratt, Crosland visited her and wanted her and her son to go to London next morning. On his previous visit, when he asked her to sign the document, he had said it would mean £1,000 for her and the boy. She, Charley, and Crosland travelled to London together and were taken to the solicitor's office, where she saw Lord Alfred Douglas. She was told that she was required to sign a paper. That evening she and her son went to a picture palace with a man, who was told to fool after them. She slept at the solicitor's office.

In the morning she added, her son came to the office, and, after saying something to her, ran downstairs and out of the office.

The man who had taken them to the picture palace ran after him. On his return he said that he had caught the boy, but that the latter would not come back.

Shortly afterwards (said Mrs. Garratt) Lord Alfred arrived and asked where Charley was. He was told that he had run away. Later Crosland joned Lord Alfred, who asked her what Charley said before running away. She replied that Charley said he knew nothing of the case and was not going to stay. A little later Crosland took her to St. Pancras in a cab. On the way he said he could not go on with it now the boy had gone away. She returned to Countesthorpe.

Next day (a Sunday) Crosland visited her she added, and asked her to return to London on the Monday with him. She went, her daughter with her. In all these journeys Crosland paid her fare. He told her he wanted her to go to Marylebone Court on the Tuesday, and gave her evidence if they wanted any.

Mr. Fulton (prosecuting): Did he tell you what evidence you were to give?—No.

Did you know?—Yes; I was to say all I knew about Ross and Millard.

All you knew was what he had told you?—Yes.

She was taken to Marylebone Police Court, she said, where "someone said that the boy was of age—eighteen—and they were sorry for the mother."

The Magistrate (Mr. Paul Taylor): That must have been my remark.

Mrs. Garratt said that later she signed a document, but it was not read over to her, and she did not know what it was about. After the police court incident Lord Alfred Douglas said that she had better go back to Countesthorpe, as nothing could be done. Charley was a stupid lad to go off, he said. Lord Alfred told her that the matter had cost them over £50, and that he would see what he could do again. The matter, he assured her, would not drop through. Lord Alfred paid the fare to Countesthorpe.

She said Crosland never told her what sort of proceedings were being taken against Ross and Millard. He merely said it was an action and it would go through all right. So far as she was aware she never authorised the solicitors to stop bringing the action.

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SALE OF COLT.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGE OF FRAUD.

RACING ACTION SETTLED IN COURT.

At the suggestion of Mr. Justice Darling a settlement was reached on April 29th in the action concerning the sale of a yearling colt for 6,000 guineas. Sir William Nelson, the purchaser, claimed his money back from Mr. Henry Arthur Cholmondeley, of Sledmere, Yorks, and Mr. James Mills solicitor, of Bevereley, Yorks, executors of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, the well-known Yorkshire sportsman, from whose stud the colt came. The case was that the horse turned out to be a bad "roarer."

The colt, said Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., for Sir William, was a yearling by Symington out of Veneration II., and was a half-brother of the famous horse Craganour. Mr. Butcher, the head stud-groom, had said, "It is a greater horse; it is the pick of the basket and the best horse in the whole stud."

"I suggest that those statements were amazing statements to be made," proceeded Mr. Smith, "when you come to hear what Butcher knew about the colt."

CUSTOMER FOR £10,000.

Sir William brought another colt for 2,700 guineas, so, as a customer in one day to the extent of nearly £10,000, he should have been located differently. Plantiff called in a well-known Epsom veterinary surgeon, who examined the colt and described it as a really bad roarer. He also said the colt must have been affected in the wind before it was sold to Sir William.

"The colt is absolutely useless as a racehorse," said counsel.

Sir William wrote to Messrs. Tattersall as follows:

> I have reason for thinking that the infirmity was known to the Sledmere people before the sale. Had it been the case of an innocent seller, so to speak, I would have, been willing to grin and bear it. This is a different matter. Relying on the well-known, reputation of the said and your reputation. I did not suspect anything at the moment, but I do not intend to adopt this quaint deal without investigation.

At this stage his Lordship suggested that this was an action that should be settled.

Mr. Duke, K.C. (for the defendants): Not when there are a lot of charges of fraud made against these gentlemen. It is too late.

His Lordship: It is never too late to arrange a case between gentlemen. It occurred to me that this was a case that should be settled.

Eventually a settlement was arrived at, and, said Mr. Duke, that involved the calling of one of the defendants.

MR. CHOLMONDELEY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Henry Cholmondeley said he thought the colt was perfectly sound.

Is it a fact that on two occasions you heard him grunt?—Yes.,

Was that grunting in your opinion an indication whatever of his unsoundness?—No, because the colt had never been ill. If he had had the strangles I should have had a suspicion, I listended to him several times while he was galloping in the paddock and could not hear him make a noise.

Is there any ground for the suggestion that the colt while at Sledmere or Doncaster was either a whistler or a roarer?—No.

You have agreed now that Sir William Nelson shall return the colt and have his choice of any of this year's crop of yearlings which shall be for sale?—Yes.

And on these terms you are quite content to withdraw all insinuations against Sir William Nelson and he will withdraw all charges of fraud against you?—Yes.

Mr. Smith said the charge of fraud was unreservedly withdrawn.

The record in the case was withdrawn on the terms arranged, Mr. Justice Darling remarking that a perfectly honorable course had been adopted by the parties.

COCOA-NUTS AT WEDDINGS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay are to be congratulated on the lead taken in the discontinuance of the distribution of cocoanuts on ceremonial occasions, such as thread, wedding ceremonies etc. Some families used to distribute them to the ladies and gentlemen (children included) only who graced the occasion. In some families, however, the practice was also to send coccoanuts to the ladies and other persons (relatives and friends of course) to their respective houses even if they did not take the trouble of gracing the occasion.

Now that families like Telang, Laud, Mulgaoker and Dalvi have taken the lead in discontinuing this practice, which owing to the fluctuating market of the day, was getting dearer day by day and causing a serious hardship to poor families I wish the other members of the community would follow their example.—Yours etc.

"A SARASWAT."

May 18.

SPECIAL LEAVE FOR HEADMASTERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

It is stated that the question of granting some special leave concessions to the headmasters in the Educational Service is now under consideration of the Government of India.

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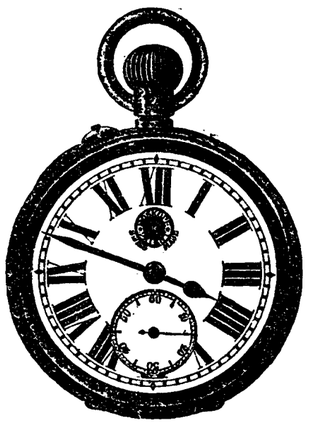

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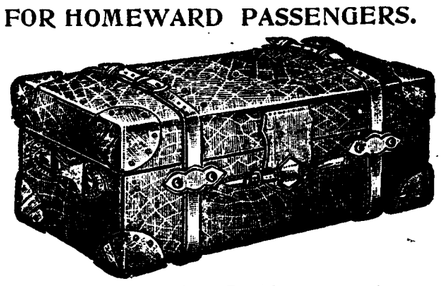

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USES OF VULGARITY.

DANGERS AND VARIETIES.

The following article by Mr. John Palmer, appears in line or word out people who think that our London entertainments should reflect all aspects of London life have long regretted the increasing respectability and pretentiousness of the London music-hall. I understand that the London music-hall once stood for a definite and a useful ideal. It was a place where people could be vulgar. The music-hall is even now remembered as a place where one red-nosed man kicked another red-nosed man where kicks are usually bestowed, to the suitable and accurately timed accompaniment of all the stronger percussion instruments in the orchestra. But, alas! the music-hall has now grown super-subtle and refined. The red-nosed man has disappeared to make room for effects by Professor Reinhardt and opera by Signor Mascagni. When the Grand Circle at a shilling is not pretending to understand plays in French or operas in Italian, it is, I hope, being bored to extinction by musicians who, not being quite good enough for the Bechstein Hall, perform as the Harmony Six or the Wandering Three at the Coliseum. Vulgarity to-day has nowhere to lay his head. We may be sensually provocative, indecent, and cynically ribald; but we must on no account be vulgar. We may degrade music to the status of an acrobatic show; but we must not forget our gentility. We may present Shakespeare in potted excerpts; but we must remember always to be respectable The music-hall to-day tries to be everything except what its purpose and origin clamours that it should be. It has driven out the healthy broadness and vulgarity which justified its existence as part of our national life. The red-nosed man has been sacrificed to the wholly unsuccessful efforts of our modern theatres of variety to be distinguished.

THE DANGER OF VACUUM.

This is really a serious matter; for vulgarity has its uses. It is a wise dispensation that compels a man regularly day by day to remember that he is a person vulnerable to physical indignity. When people begin to forget all about their vulgar bodies they are in danger of entering the vacuum which Nature abhors. It is not injurious—it is even wise—to pretend, as civilised people, that we are creatures wholly spiritual and intellectual, so long as we have a red-nosed man seasonably to remind us that we are nothing of the kind. The red-nosed man is especially necessary in England, which explains, perhaps, why the English, obeying an instinct of national self-preservation, so tenaciously cling to him. The Englishman is usually an idealist, sometimes an intellectual prig, and always an able moralist Such a combination would inevitably lead him to the insufferable pride which precedes a certain fall, were it not that Nature has providentially streaked his character with a healthy and companionable grossness—the strain that has always lived in his theatres as "low" comedy, which gave to us in Falstaff the greatest of all red-nosed men, which to-day shines in the heavy eyebrows and painted face of Mr. George Robey. Thank heaven for Mr. George Robey! To him and to his ancestors we owe the blessed fact that England to-day is not wholly ruled by the conventicles. We cannot permanently be misled by the intellectual nose so long as Mr. Robey thrusts his hames proboscis into our sociable faces. He brings us to earth in our need—the blessed earth which is the only firm foothold for people who would grasp at the stars.

LOW COMEDY OF LIFE.

Now that I have begun to celebrate Mr. George Robey as an institution, let me continue to celebrate him as one of the most delightful figures of the English stage. I have taken him as an instance of the legitimate triumph of the permanent vulgarity of human nature. I am not, of course, using the word vulgarity in a derogatory sense. Mr. Robey's vulgarity is that universal low comedy of life which keeps it wholesome, free of priggishness and unreality. There is an even better way to see life than either of these offered by the epigrammatist's celebrated dilemma concerning intellectual comedy and emotional tragedy. Life, for the purposes of every day, is best viewed neither as a comedy nor a tragedy, but simply as horse-play—a rough and tumble encounter with fortune, where kicks may without loss of dignity be received, where we may be freely mishandled without losing the sympathy of one's companions, where the surprises and accidents of circumstance provoke a laughter as elemental as the laughter of an infant suddenly discovering that the Pomeranian terrier is not a portion of the hearing. Such is the laughter of Mr. George Robey. He expresses what is common to everyone who is not too big for his miserable boots. He is as necessary a purge for our intellectual and moral systems as any of the classical Katharctic devices scheduled in Aristotle. No one can enjoy a quarter of an hour of his society without feeling a better and a more sociable man. His touch of nature is the best possible sermon for an Englishman: indeed, there are scores of people who would be better for being compelled regularly, as a spiritual exercise, to sit under him. Mr. Robey simply does not know all the good he does; I can only faintly imagine the awed surprise with which he will read this article and discover uses and virtues in himself of which, in his charming way, he is so delightfully unaware.

SUBLIMATED VULGARITY.

Mr. George Robey's subject is vulgarity—the sublimated vulgarity we have discovered in the plain Englishman and celebrated as his one redeeming quality. But do not confuse Mr. Robey's subject with the means whereby he offers it to his delighted friends. The art whereby Mr. Robey portrays, to take one of his best creations, the battered "Has-Been" who lets apartments to artistes of the profession, is by no means vulgar art, though its subject is vulgarity upon the heights. Mr. Robey's art is in method every way as refined as the art of Sir John Hare or Mr. Gerald Du Maurier It is deft and very swift; he economises his means till we hardly can see how the thing is done at all; he never repeats, or labours, or leans with too heavy a hand: one word, a look, and a quick gesture, and the laugh comes as surely as though he were switching on the electric light. Here we have lightness and precision, arousing in anyone with eyes for good craft an admiration always ready for the man who can do a difficult thing—a thing of the imagination—superlatively well. I am afraid there are many people talking high art to-day who still tend to confuse the subject of the artist with his treatment. If any of these people thoughtlessly depreciate Mr. George Robey, understanding him to be "vulgar," let them take a lesson in the need to distinguish. Mr. Robey's art is as delicate and refined as a player's art can be.

One part of Mr. George Robey's secret is his power to make the audience do the work. He always prefers that the audience shall make the joke rather than he. It is this which makes him a particularly good type of the companionable "low" humourist, generically described as the red-nosed man. When Mr. Robey tells the audience that he is married, he does not write a comedy in three acts, or enter upon a long story of his adventure. He just says that he is married, pauses, and looks hard at the audience. The audience does the rest. Mr. Robey's art is almost always an art of suggestion. He knows he can suggest a hundred different jokes to a hundred different people by appealing to their common humanity. The appeal, of course, has to be imagined and practised by an expert. Moreover, the jokes must always be

"Board as ten thousand beeves at pasture."

Mr. Robey knows there are not more than half a dozen jokes in the world—jokes really original and infallible. He knows them all; and he knows, too, how to get them competently home. Then let everybody within reach of him, who would be accounted human, laugh; for the man who does not laugh will stay for ever in the outer cold.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TOLSTOY.

A THINKER AND A MAN OF ACTION.

The peculiar interest of Tolstoy lies in the fact that he was both a thinker and a man of action. After having exercised, by means of his writings, during nearly half a century, an influence throughout Europe which in its extent recalls that of Voltaire, he became in his old age an active moralist and reformer. His action in abandoning (to the extent to which he was able to do so) his social position and adopting the travesty of a moujik seems to be a modern parallel to that of the Hebrew prophet who, at the Lord's command, symbolised the spiritual condition of Jahve's people by a series of eccentric and repellant proceedings. To the Western mind such conduct appears unattractive and savouring of the theatrical, but both prophets were probably quite sincere. Indeed, their motives may very likely have been identical.

It might appear at first sight, says "Truth," that Tolstoy's conversion indicated a complete change of mind on his part. This is not so. It did but bring to flower germs which are readily visible to a critical eye in his whole *œuvre*. Tolstoy's doctrine both in his novels and his plays (admirably translated by Louise and Almyer Maude: Constable, 5s.) resumes itself in an attitude hostile to organised intelligence and the complications inherent in an advanced civilisation. He is the champion of instinct against intellect. (And not, at that, of the vital instinct, but of the instinct that craves in the last resort for the peace of the unconscious, for the peace of death.)

What attracts him about instinct is that it is a mode of activity prior to intellect, this is why he loves the moujiks. For they are human beings whose closeness to nature has kept them below the line of fully developed personality. They have not broken the umbilical cord which attaches them to the soil on which they live. They are hardly differentiated from each other; they remain closely united to the earth whose fruits support them. They think neither of the future nor of the past. And never having questioned the value of life, they accept death with semi-conscious, almost automatic resignation.

"The Power of Darkness," the first and greatest of Tolstoy's plays, gives a very discouraging picture of instinctive peasants. To read it is to take a bath in the most sordid depths of humanity. Of course, Tolstoy has his remedy for this state of things. That remedy is Christianity as he conceives it. We hear a great deal nowadays of the necessity of Christianity for a progressive civilisation. It is in the analysis of our higher faculties that an Eucken finds satisfactory grounds for Christian belief. The religious hypothesis is required to justify the fullest confidence in the higher processes of reason, say such apologists. And Christianity will be found in the long run to be the only completely satisfactory religious hypothesis.

All this was nonsense to Tolstoy, as it would have been nonsense to Pascal or to St. Paul. It was not the wisdom but the folly of the Cross that he loved. Precisely that side of Christianity which the cheap-jack of modern apologetics keeps, with the low ability of his trade, in the background was what appealed to him. The negation of man's power to control either himself or the rest of the universe, the negation of art, the negation of knowledge, the necessity for him to blindly submit himself to the unknown power of the universe assumed—with what equivocations!—to be identical with the supreme good; the negation, in a word, of everything that goes to make up even that imperfect realisation of the ideal of reason which certain men have accomplished and the conditions of which it is the aim of civilisation to diffuse ever more widely; this is what constitutes the anarchistic idealism of Tolstoy. This philosophy which finds nothing but misery and illusion in the highest developments of reason and civilisation, which seeks happiness in the approach to the unconscious from which human personality emerges and to which it so soon returns, is no European product. It is stamped with the seal of the East. Its precise counterpart was taught on the banks of the Ganges when Europe was a desert populated by savages and wild beasts. Tolstoy was a Hindu philosopher.

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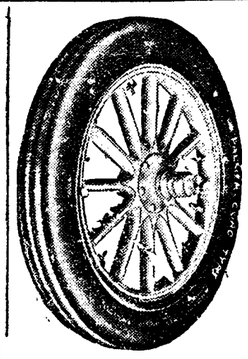

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